

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

VOL. VI.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 1st, 1927

No. 19

Wheat Pool Booth at Calgary Exhibition



The Alberta Wheat Pool maintained booths at the Calgary and Edmonton Exhibitions. The above picture shows the booth at the Calgary Exhibition. A considerable number of Pool members visited the booth. It occupied the dual functions of a rest room and information bureau.

The miniature elevator placed on top of the booth was built by C. H. Hicklin and Chas. Hager, Pool elevator operators, for the High River U.F.A. Local, and was first used on a float which formed part of the U.F.A. exhibit in the High River Dominion Day celebration. It is complete in every detail, even to the box car being loaded alongside.

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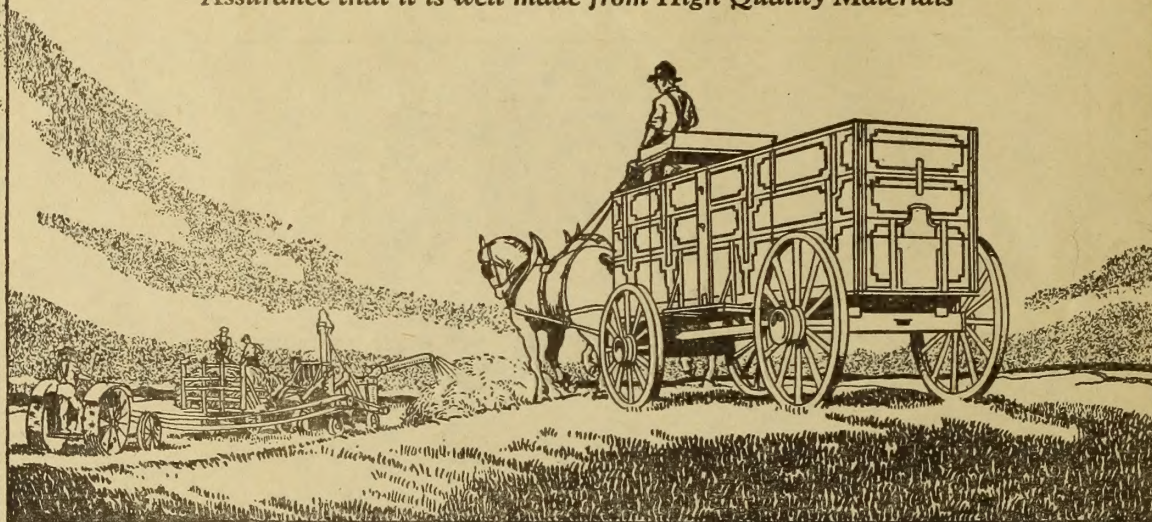
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CIRCULATION

Net paid circulation, issue July 15th, 1927.....	45,885
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THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Lougheed Building

CALGARY - ALBERTA

Official Organ of

THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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EDITORIAL

THE OTTAWA JOURNAL OVERLOOKS ALBERTA

Since evidence was given on oath before the Royal Customs Commission to the effect that between 1923 and 1926 \$386,608 had been contributed "for political purposes to both political parties", there has been an awakening of the public conscience to the evils which have grown out of the traditional methods of financing political activities.

The *Ottawa Journal*, while defending the party system confesses that "when evidence tends to show that liquor exporters, some of them operating under dubious auspices, and with doubtful legal right, contribute large sums of money to both parties, then, clearly, something is wrong."

The *Journal* goes on to declare: "No candidate can run for Parliament in any riding in Canada today without spending at least \$3000. Many candidates, faced with peculiar conditions, or particularly strong opposition, spend from ten to twenty thousand. Mr. Marler admitted that it cost him \$45,000 to beat Mr. Ballantyne in Montreal in 1921." But in addition to the candidate's expenses there are, says this paper, "headquarters expenses, costs of organizers, national advertising in newspapers; salaries for writers of pamphlets and leaflets, stiff contracts for printing; wages for thousands of clerical workers; postage that takes thousands of dollars."

In stating that "no candidate can run for Parliament in Canada without spending at least \$3,000," the *Journal* has overlooked Alberta, the one Province in which the party system has been definitely rejected.

We are in receipt of the returns of election expenses in eleven of the twelve sears contested by the organized farmers in the Federal General election of 1926. From the remaining one we hope to receive returns at an early date in order to complete our records. In the eleven of which we have record the average election expenses, including advertising and halls, etc., and the candidate's personal expenses, was \$771.40.

The candidate's personal expenses formed as a rule a mere bagatelle. In the 1925 election the expenditures in 10 constituencies totalled \$8,746.82, or an average of \$728.93.

The organized farmers of Alberta do not need to be told in the words of the *Ottawa Journal*, that if money for the carrying on of political activities "does not come from people who are interested in politics for the country's sake, it is bound to come from people who are interested in politics for their own sakes." They discovered that some years ago. And they discovered, too, that there is only one way of making the large party funds derived from interested but unknown sources ineffective. That way is to provide their own funds to finance their own machinery to elect men whom they control, for the purpose of carrying out their own policies. And that, as experience has shown, is the cheapest as well as the only efficient way.

* * *

AN AMBASSADOR'S "INDISCRETION"

Some months before the outbreak of the first world war, at a time when the clouds were beginning to gather but before the Serbian episode, Sir Edward (now Earl) Grey took an English audience into his confidence and confessed that statesmanship alone was incapable of preventing an international catastrophe; that nothing but the action of the great masses of the working people, their refusal to engage in fratricidal strife, could save Europe. When the time came, of course, statesmanship and the common people alike failed.

Within the past few weeks the courageous and exceptional Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, Alanson B. Houghton, in a speech before the Alumni Association of Harvard University, uttered a warning closely paralleling that abortive appeal of the British Foreign Minister more than thirteen years ago. The Ambassador's speech was apparently regarded as an "indiscretion", like his speech of last year frankly discussing conditions in Europe; for it was boycotted by almost all the leading United States newspapers and apparently also by the great press associations. Consequently, it did not reach the Canadian newspapers. If Mr. Houghton had merely spoken platitudes, his words would doubtless have been blazoned forth on the front pages of newspapers throughout the continent for the Ambassador to Great Britain is the most important of United States foreign representatives. Mr. Houghton expressed the opinion, and supported his opinion by arguments drawn from long experience, that the power to declare war is the one power that the people should deny to governments. He absolutely refused to accept the theory that war is inevitable because human nature is what it is, and insisted that there is no reason for the belief that if the power of peace or war were in the hands of the populations, they would choose to fight.

In the face of the apparent failure of the tri-partite conference of admirals and statesmen at Geneva, to provide any assurance that the mad race in armaments will be checked, these pronouncements by two of the world's most eminent statesmen, attain a high significance. Neither in land nor in sea armaments, not in the air, nor in the development of the art of mass poisoning, is there any sign of slackening competition. The competition is not between any two groups of powers but between several, and future alignments are uncertain. What is certain, however, is that the economic and political policy which culminated in the last war is being resumed, and that there is apparently no organized force in the world today powerful enough to check it. Can the power to which Grey appealed more than thirteen years ago, and to which Houghton would appeal today, be effectively mobilized?

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

MRS. GUNN AT NAMAKA

"On Tuesday evening, July 12th, members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. of Namaka and district had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. R. B. Gunn, president of the U.F.W.A." says a report from Harvey Hanson, Namaka. "Mrs. Gunn spoke nearly an hour and a half, although it did not seem long to those who heard her, as her address was very interesting. She dealt with education, immigration, and what the organization has accomplished. Mrs. T. M. Carlson, U.F.W.A. Director for Lethbridge constituency, was visiting in the Gleichen district and drove over. She also spoke a few words, as did Mrs. J. C. Buckley, U.F.W.A. Director for Bow River, and J. C. Buckley, M.L.A. Mrs. Jim McBean, president of Namaka U.F.W.A. Local, occupied the chair. Mrs. Jack McBean served lunch."

NEED STRONG MEMBERSHIP WITH AMPLE FUNDS

"Let us be true fellow workers, each doing his best to fill the niche which he or she occupies," writes A. Lunan, Director for Vegreville, in the course of a circular letter to all officers and members of the U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior Locals in the constituency urging concentration on the work of building up the Association in all its branches and extending its usefulness. "We have, without exception, the greatest organization in the world," adds Mr. Lunan. "We have something that we may well be proud of and if the rank and file will but do their share you will find the Central Board ever ready and willing to take full advantage of the backing you give us. . . . We need a strong membership with ample funds in order to reap the benefits of organization."

FINE FARMERS' HALL AT BELLIS

"Our Bellis Local is getting into a real good movement in organization," writes J. G. Huculak, Secretary, in the course of a letter to Central Office. Mr. Huculak's letter announced the date of the Whitford U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Convention, July 29th, but unfortunately the announcement was too late for publication in our last issue. "The Convention," said Mr. Huculak, "will be held in our own Labor-Farmer new hall at Bellis. . . . The hall when completed will be one of the finest and largest Farmers' halls on the St. Paul line. The building of this hall is the result of the U.F.A. members' activities since last November 8th, when a group of nationalists at Bellis, who own a small hall here, refused to rent it to us for the purpose of holding a U.F.A. meeting when Mrs. Gunn was the speaker."

DELBURNE GETS RECRUITS

"The most successful picnic Delburne Local has ever held" writes David G. S. Thomson, secretary, "was that of July 1st last. The gross receipts were in excess of \$300; after paying all expenses of prizes and treats for the children, and dividing the proceeds of the dance which followed the picnic with the Junior Local, a gratifying amount was left for the senior Local. Our treasury had got into

ALL U.F.A. MEMBERS RE-SIGN

"At the last meeting of the Tree-land U.F.A. Local," writes the secretary, G. B. Arden, "All the members re-signed for the Wheat Pool, which is very satisfactory. Mr. Wylie gave us an interesting discussion on the E.D. & B.C. railroad, and Mr. McLean spoke about the advantages of joining the Pool."

a somewhat depleted state owing to the financial strain involved by the series of elections held the previous year; however, we are now well away financially. I also wish to report a gratifying increase in membership; we have a number of new members who had not previously taken much interest in U.F.A. affairs."

Mr. Thompson also reports that a recent meeting was attended by a deputation of Juniors, and that the formation of a U.F.A. dramatic club was the result. It was decided to ask the Junior Local to send a deputation to every meeting of the U.F.A. Local and to try to arrange a joint meeting with the Juniors once in three months.

WESTLING U.F.A. HOLDS MOST SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

Over three hundred people attended the U.F.A. picnic at Westling on Friday, July 22nd. The farmers and their families met in the morning and spent the entire day enjoying a program which included everything from a tug-of-war to a baby competition. The picnic was advertised for Wednesday but had to be postponed on account of rain. Had the weather on Wednesday been favorable the attendance would have been much larger.

Mr. Haskins, who had charge of the picnic, deserves a great deal of credit for the splendid attendance at the picnic. Following the sports program, which included many novel features, such as two 300 lb. men endeavoring and failing to pull a pair of overalls apart, Wm. Irvine, M.P. for the Wetaskiwin constituency, gave a very brief account of the last Parliament; Mrs. D. J. Christie, Director of the U.F.W.A. for the Wetaskiwin district was then introduced but declined to make any remarks. The next speaker was A. Cairns of the Department of Education of the Wheat Pool, who gave a brief account of the Pool's activities since its inception up to date. After the Pool talk many farmers gathered around and spent an hour and a half asking questions regarding the Wheat Pool and discussing the co-operative movement in Alberta.

If every community in Alberta had a U.F.A. Local approaching the one at Westling, the Pool would undoubtedly be very much stronger than it is today. The picnic was a splendid example of community spirit and co-operation and of what can be done when a group of men set their minds to a problem.

COMBINED REAPER-THRESHER

"The Combined Reaper-Thresher in Western Canada" is the title of a pamphlet published by the Federal Department of Agriculture. J. K. Mackenzie, B.S.A., is the author, and the pamphlet gives results of experiments at the Swift Current Experimental Farm, together with a summary of reports made by owners of these machines.

CO-OPERATIVES ARE FRIEND IN NEED TO BRITISH MINERS

(Co-operative News Service)

The extent of the financial aid rendered by the British co-operative movement to the locked out miners last year has just recently been estimated. Through its special miners' relief fund the Co-operative Union raised about \$160,000; and it distributed more than \$222,000 in relief coupons which were exchangeable for food in co-operative stores. In addition, the local co-operatives contributed nearly \$200,000, and made gifts of food and clothing valued at more than \$400,000. Besides this, the co-operative societies, on trade-union security, supplied their members with goods to the value of more than \$500,000, and granted additional credit to the amount of \$1,500,000.

Macleod Convention

Federal U.F.A. Convention Urges That Right To Appeal Against Moisture Test Be Made Effective

At the recent annual convention of the Macleod U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, held in Macleod on July 18th, Stephen Lunn was re-elected president and W. H. Shield, M. L. A., vice-president of the association. The executive will consist of a representative from the U.F.A. and one from the U.F.W.A. in each Provincial constituency included in the Federal riding.

After an address of welcome from Mayor McDonald of Macleod, the secretary, H. F. Spencer, of Parkland, presented his annual reports, including the financial statement which showed a satisfactory cash balance.

"Come In—Peg In—Stay In"

"Come in—peg in—stay in" was the motto of the U.F.A., said Mr. Lunn in the course of his annual address. He stressed the necessity of continued organization work, and referred also to the work accomplished by the U.F.A. Federal Members of Parliament.

A short address by W. H. Shield, M.L.A., dealt chiefly with the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the position of farmers in relation to the act. Mr. Shield supported the movement to have farmers included in the act.

Identity of Group Maintained

In commencing his address G. G. Coote, M.P., referred briefly to the splendid work of the secretary, especially during the 1926 election campaign. Mr. Coote spoke of the resolution passed by

the previous convention, urging that the U.F.A. Members of the Federal House should retain their identity as a group. This had been done, he said, and moreover the U.F.A. group was the third largest in the House. They were willing to support legislation which would benefit farmers and the country at large. Among those bills which the U.F.A. group had opposed as being contrary to these aims was the Georgian Bay canal bill, because they did not believe that canals should be owned by private corporations. Mr. Coote dealt in some detail with the Old Age Pensions Act, the amendment to the Canada Grain Act giving farmers the right to name the terminal elevator they wished their grain shipped to, and the amendment to the Livestock Act compelling livestock dealers and co-operative companies to open their books for examination by officials of the Department.

The delegates passed a special vote of thanks to Mr. Coote for his address and for his work at Ottawa.

The following resolutions were carried:

"That this Convention urge upon the Board of Grain Commissioners that the right of shippers to appeal against the inspector's decision in regard to moisture content of grain be brought into effect immediately."

"That this convention urge upon the Dominion Government that their approval of plans of the Calgary Power Company, to cross private lines with power lines should not be given unless the consent of the owner has first been obtained, excepting where the pole line parallels a road allowance or railroad right-of-way."

Another resolution urged the Dominion Government to eradicate a patch of sow thistles on the banks of the Old Man River.

Alexandra Annual Convention

At the Seventh Annual Convention of the Alexandra U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Provincial Constituency Association, which was held on July 14th, there were 13 delegates present and about 30 visitors.

P. J. Enzenauer, M.L.A., presented his report dealing with the work accomplished by the Government since the election. He regretted the scanty attendance at the meeting, and warned those present to be on guard against the apathy frequently induced by prosperous times. He urged the delegates to be unwearied in their efforts to stimulate and maintain in the Locals that interest in public affairs which is essential, if we are to continue to progress as satisfactorily as we have done during the past few years.

Officers for 1927-28 were elected as follows: President, A. B. Wood; Vice-president, Mrs. S. C. Harrington; Directors: D. W. McKenzie, G. Castell, W. H. Gordon, J. H. Abel, G. T. Skinner and J. Tough.

TO PUBLISH NEW HEALTH BULLETIN

A bulletin is being prepared under the direction of Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Health, on the subject of summer infections and will be available for distribution shortly. Typhoid and intestinal infections in children are the two troubles which will be chiefly emphasized and attention to both by way of preventive measures is urged upon those particularly who are holidaying during the summer.

Dues Should Be Remitted to Central Without Delay

Prompt Mailing of Dues in Accordance With Constitution Will Assist in Maintaining Efficiency

Attention of the Locals is drawn to Section 10, Paragraph 4 of the Constitution which states that *the Local shall make payment of all membership dues owing to the Association promptly, and at least once every three months.* Our records show that this practice has not been followed in many instances by the secretaries, and we have been informed that some of the secretaries have monies on hand but are waiting to collect further dues before remitting to Central.

Section 10, Paragraph 12, definitely sets forth that "a Local six months in arrears for dues to the Association shall stand suspended without action of the Central Office, and the name of the Local shall be published in the official organ of the Association."

The work of your Central Organization must be planned and carried out in accordance with the funds available from Locals, and if these are not remitted until the close of the year, the year's work is liable to be handicapped. It will help Central considerably if dues are collected early and remittance made in accordance with the Constitution.

Members can also help the Association and the Local Secretary by paying their membership fees as early as possible. *Don't wait to be asked for your dues. Help your secretary by sending him at once or paying up at the next meeting any dues owing the Association.*

We ask your co-operation in the matter of paying and remitting of dues promptly, and while this may be a busy time, your Organization is well worth the effort needed.

Coming Conventions of Constituency Associations

LITTLE BOW AUGUST 6th

To all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members in Little Bow:

"The Little Bow U.F.A. Constituency Association will hold its annual convention on Saturday afternoon, August 6th, in Carmangay. Aside from the regular routine business, there will be speaking by the Hon. O. L. McPherson and probably another of the cabinet ministers. It is the wish of the Association that not only the members, but the public in general take part in the discussions and ask questions."

Very truly yours,

Barons, Alta. H. RENKENBERGER

CAMROSE FEDERAL AUGUST 9th

To U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in Camrose Federal Constituency:

Dear Secretary:

The Camrose Federal Constituency Association will hold its annual convention in the U.F.A. Rooms at Camrose on Tuesday, August 9th, at 10:30 a.m.

Hon. V. W. Smith, W. T. Lucas, M.P., A. G. Andrews, M.L.A. and A. L. Sanders, M.L.A., will address the Convention.

Representation will be on the basis of one delegate for every ten or major portion of ten U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members in good standing who have paid their dues of 50 cents per member to this Association. All Locals whose dues have not already been sent in kindly see they are forwarded to Central Office as soon as possible.

The Directors of this Association are extremely desirous that every Local shall have full representation at this Convention.

Business to come before the Convention is the adoption of a Constitution;

To study the financial state of the Association;

To elect officers for 1927 and any other business to come before this Convention that may be brought up.

Yours respectfully,

F. GRANDAGE,
Lougheed, Alta. Secretary-Treasurer.

BOW VALLEY AUGUST 5th

To all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Members in Bow Valley Constituency:

The Executive of your Bow Valley Provincial Constituency Association have made arrangements for a Convention of the Association to be held on August 5th, 1927, in the I.O.O.F. Hall at Bassano, starting at 2:30 p.m. There will be an afternoon and evening meeting.

Considering the heavy dues that were levied on our members for our campaign last year the Executive thought 25 cents per member would be fair dues for 1927.

Each Local is entitled to one delegate for each ten paid up members in the Association, and the delegates are requested to turn in the dues for the members from their Local at the time they register at the Convention.

Arrangements are being made for the best of speakers. We will have with us the Hon. R. G. Reid and we also hope to have with us J. C. Buckley, M.L.A. of Gleichen and other prominent U.F.A. men.

The success of this Convention rests with you. Get busy! Bring in a 100% membership from your Local, and send one delegate for each ten paid up members, doing your share to make August 5th a big day and our Constituency Association stronger than ever.

A cordial invitation is extended to all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members.

Yours for a successful convention,

LORENA HALL,
Bassano, Alta. Secretary.

JULY ACTIVITIES AT HIGH RIVER

July has been a particularly busy month as regards U.F.A. activities at High River. On July first the U.F.W.A. Local took first place in the Confederation parade, with their artistic float depicting World Peace, the U.F.A. securing second place, this float representing the Alberta Wheat Pool.

On July 4th an unusually large and interesting meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Sheely, with Mrs. E. Randle assisting hostess. This meeting took the form of a "farewell" to one of our oldest and most active members, Mrs. Driver, who was leaving to make her

(Continued on Page 21)

U.F.A. Central Board at Summer Session Deals With Important Problems of Agriculture

Early Operation of Farm Loans Plan Recommended—Regulations on Hog Grading—Alberta Government Asked to Approach Other Western Governments with a View to Joint Representations to Tariff Commission in Consumers' Behalf—Nominees to Grain Standards Board—Healthy Growth of Junior Branch.

Following the presentation of a report on the subject of the Tariff Advisory Board appointed by the Dominion Government to take evidence upon tariff matters, the U. F. A. Central Board, at the summer meeting held in Calgary, July 6th to 8th, recommended that the Alberta Government get in touch with the Governments of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, "with a view of having them provide the necessary representation before the said Tariff Board to look after the interests of the consumers."

The resolution pointed out that various interests are formally represented before the Board, seeking increases of tariff rates to the detriment of the consumers of Alberta.

Greetings were extended by the U.F.A. Board to the Congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada, in Saskatoon on July 29th.

THE NEW FARM LOANS ACT.

The Banking and Credit Committee (Messrs. A. F. Aitken, J. A. Johanson and J. K. Sutherland) in the course of their report, which was adopted by the Board, expressed satisfaction in the enactment of the Canadian Farm Loans Act.

"We are glad to be able to note," read the report, "that the long period of educational work carried on by our Organization in this direction has at last met with a measure of success."

The U.F.A. has always taken a leading and progressive stand on all questions relating to rural credits, farm loans, etc., and many of the improved credit facilities which we are now enjoying and which we will further enjoy in the future, are the result of the activities of our organization in this direction."

It was recommended that the necessary Provincial Legislation be introduced at the first session of the Alberta Legislature, in order that the new act may be brought into operation. "With a sincere desire for the successful operation in Alberta of the Canadian Farm Loans Act," the report concluded, "your committee would most strongly urge upon this Board the vital necessity of having the United Farmers of Alberta consulted in regard to the appointment of at least one member of the Provincial Board (to administer the act in Alberta) as we believe that the borrowers who will ultimately pay for all the successes or failures involved in the operation of the act are certainly entitled to at least this much representation."

Mr. Storie was appointed fraternal delegate to the convention of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League.

Mr. Scholefield reported that the matter of U.F.A. broadcasting had been taken up, and that brief periods commencing at 1 p.m. were available at a moderate fee. The matter was left in the hands of the Executive to take such action as they find feasible.

FARMERS AND COMPENSATION ACT

A letter from F. Hanson of Entwistle, suggesting the desirability of the U.F.A. working for a Farmers' Compensation Act was the subject of discussion. After various aspects of the Workmen's Compensation Act had been discussed, the matter was referred to Mr. Scholefield to investigate and report.

Following the reading of a letter from Grimshaw Local in which the opinion was expressed that editorials on the Chinese and Russian questions in *The U.F.A.* would create an anti-British feeling, the Board adopted a resolution on motion of Messrs. Sutherland and Ewing, to the effect that in its opinion the editorial policy of *The U.F.A.* was in no way anti-British, and that the editorials referred to were in the nature of plain statement of truth rather than propaganda.

HOGS CRIPPLED IN UNLOADING

A resolution from Huxley to Grainger U.F.A. District Association dealt with the large number of hogs that are crippled in unloading from wagons at country railway stockyards and asked the Board to take up with the proper authorities the question of having suitable unloading facilities provided at all these stockyards. The Board directed that the Co-operative Committee deal with this matter.

At the request of the Board of Grain Commissioners, the U.F.A. Board recommended the three following to represent the producers on the Grain Standards Board: T. O. King Raymond; G. Bennett, Manville; C. C. Wager, Federal, these being also recommended by the Board of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Messrs. Lunn and Reed were appointed a committee to consider the proposed new regulations on hog grading which had been submitted by the Federal Department of Agriculture for approval of the U.F.A. and other interested organizations. The committee reported that they were in accord with the proposed new sub-section (a) of Regulation 11 under the Livestock and Livestock Products Act. This sub-section provides that a specific mark shall be placed on each farmer's lot of hogs in each shipment when two or more lots of farmers' hogs are offered for grading, and that a shipper's manifest showing the name of the farmer, number of hogs shipped, and their mark shall be presented to the hog grader at the stockyard or abattoir to which the hogs are shipped. The committee also reported that they failed to see any protection for the producer in sub-section (b) which provides that when hogs are graded locally in accordance with official grades, by the drover or shipper, the mark of hogs will not be required when settlement is made to the farmer on the basis of official grades and shipper's grading manifest is made out showing the farmer's name, number of hogs sold and the grading for each farmer's lot.

The Board voted to adopt this report and to forward it to the Minister of Agriculture.

On the afternoon of July 8th the Boards of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. met in joint session.

A splendid report on education was presented by Mrs. Gunn in behalf of the Education Committee, and adopted by the Board. During the course of the discussion, Mrs. Gunn gave an account of new ideas in education which are commanding attention.

JUNIORS SHOW HEALTHY GROWTH

As chairman of the Senior Committee on Junior Work, Mr. Scholefield reported that the Juniors are stronger than they were in 1926, and he urged all directors to speak in support of the Junior Conference at all their meetings in the country.

A resolution from the Junior Conference asking that the Board, with the advice and help of the Senior Committee, endeavor to have the Conference held in future during the summer holidays, was endorsed, the Board deciding to take what action they can to have this change made.

Mrs. Gunn and Mrs. Warr spoke briefly on the work of the Juniors. President Wood declared that he had been able to spend a longer time than usual at the Junior Conference this year. He had been very pleased with the manner in which the Juniors were working, and also with the good work done by their President since the Convention. In his opinion the condition of the Juniors was very healthy.

PROPOSE JUNIORS SEND DELEGATES TO CONVENTION

After the presentation of a recommendation of the Executive, to the effect that the Juniors be allowed one delegate from each Local to attend the U.F.A. Annual Convention with full powers, a resolution to this effect was adopted on motion of Messrs. Lunn and Critchlow, and it was directed that the necessary constitutional amendment be prepared and submitted to the next Annual Convention.

The report of the Organization Committee, signed by Messrs. McDaniel, Lunn and Aitken, dealt with the work carried on since the last meeting of the Board, and showed that in addition to other activities, three bulletins—one on income tax, one on the bankruptcy act and one on banking and credit—had been sent out. It was hoped that strong pressure could be brought to bear against any farther decrease in the income tax. The bulletin on the Bankruptcy Act was for the purpose of removing the general ignorance of the procedure to be followed under the terms of the act. Answers to the questionnaire on Banking and Credit will be published at a later date. The committee announced that in future the practice of sending the bulletins out in

(Continued on Page 22)

The Peace River Country

Impressions Formed on a Recent Tour Through the North

ARTICLE NO. 1

Until the tour of the legislators' special train provided an opportunity a month ago to visit the Peace River country, the great new empire which is rapidly being developed by the farmers of the north was to the writer almost an unknown quantity. Statistics of increasing agricultural production, debates in the legislature on the northern railway problem, descriptive booklets, and the map, can convey but a meagre conception of the nature of the country which may be the last wheat growing area to be opened up in North America. To realize the significance of the Peace River country it must be seen.

The party of approximately 60 persons, including five Cabinet Ministers and many other members of the Legislature, newspapermen and others, obtained during the course of a ten days' tour covering some 1,500 miles by automobile, an understanding of the problems of the north which will stand them in good stead in days to come, and a sufficient knowledge of the people who are building up the new communities to bring conviction that nowhere in the Province is a sounder basis being laid for the finest type of Canadianism. A considerable number of members had been in the northern settlements before. To those who were making their first visit the tour was a revelation.

GOVERNMENT OPERATION OF RAILWAY APPROVED

It is probably safe to say that every member of the party returned from the Peace River convinced that the time is not far distant when the railway system, taken over by the Alberta Government and now being steadily improved, will be sought in keen competition by the two transcontinental railway systems. During the course of the tour the writer heard many comments upon the action of the Government in taking over the line. This action seems to have been universally approved, and while, as in various other Alberta communities, there is of course a strong and legitimate desire for railway extensions, the settlers feel that they can be assured of the very best service now that the owner of the E.D. & B.C. is also the operator.

The special train consisted of two sleepers and a diner provided by the Canadian National Railways, the private car of John Callaghan, Deputy Minister of Railways and General Manager of the Alberta lines owned by the Provincial Government, and the private car of General Superintendent Brown of the C.N.R. The party left Edmonton on the morning of June 19th, stopping for a short time at High Prairie and travelling on the southern branch of the system to Sexsmith. From Sexsmith the party was taken by car to the Smoky river, and thence west again to Grande Prairie, thence by train to Wembley; thence by car through Rio Grande to the experimental farm at Beaver Lodge, and on to Pouce Coupe and Rolla in the "Peace River Bloc," beyond the British Columbia boundary. A drive through the Norwegian settlement at Valhalla and Northfield and thence again to the railway at Sexsmith completed another day of the

tour, and after an all night journey the party detrained at Whitelaw, terminus of the northern branch of the system, and again was conveyed by car 20 miles to Waterhole. On the return journey the party were taken as guests from the town of Peace River up the river by the steamer D. A. Thomas to the Shaftesbury mission.

THE QUESTION OF TRANSPORTATION

At every important stop on the journey the visitors were most hospitably entertained, and at a number of banquets, some of them arranged by ladies of the U.F.A., there were opportunities to gain first hand from the settlers themselves much valuable knowledge of the northern areas. It was quite apparent that the problem of transportation, in the minds of the people of the Peace River country, is the predominant one. There is, however, a general recognition of the fact that the provision of an outlet to the Pacific is primarily a national responsibility. The Peace River country has shipped of the 1926 crop, approximately 6,000,000 bushels of grain, and if crop prospects are fulfilled, there will be a very substantial increase this season. The settlers hope soon to attain to the 10,000,000 bushels production which, according to the transcontinental railway authorities, will make the provision of a Pacific coast outlet worthy of serious consideration.

A steady influx of population is taking place, and the area under cultivation is increasing, with remarkable rapidity.

A description of some of the places visited, of the characteristics of the various communities, and other impressions of this important portion of the Province, are deferred to later issues.

This, however, is worthy of note in passing. There is everywhere in Peace River country, so far as could be judged, a very great enthusiasm for the Wheat Pool. In the Pouce Coupe country several of the farmers estimated that 90 per cent of the wheat land was signed up in the Alberta Wheat Pool, while in community after community which the writer visited, he was informed that by far the greater number of the farmers were members of the Pool. —W.N.S.

FINE DISTRICT EXHIBITS SHOWN

Eight districts in the central and northern part of the Province were represented by splendid exhibits of their agricultural products at the Edmonton Exhibition. Included in the very attractively arranged displays were grains and grasses, fodder crops and vegetables, fruits, honey, wool and eggs, all being products of the farms in the district represented.

On a basis of a total of 300 points the awards made by the judges were as follows: 1. Lacombe, 261 points, winning \$150; 2. Sedgewick, 244 points, winning \$125; 3. Vegreville, 241½ points, winning \$100; 4. Ponoka, 231 points, winning \$80; 5. Wetaskiwin, 226½ points, winning \$75; 6. Vermilion, 213½ points, winning \$60; 7. Leduc, 211 points, winning \$40; and 8. Athabasca, 203 points, winning \$30. Only four exhibits were shown in this competition last year.

Look Over Combine Machinery Before Harvest Comes

J. J. Strang Believes It Will Pay Farmers To Look Over Valuable New Attachments

"Farmers who plan to buy new machinery for use in this season's harvesting operations would be well advised to consider first the advantages of some of the most recent improvements in this class of machinery," said J. J. Strang, of Claresholm, in an interview with *The U.F.A.* recently. "By doing so I believe they will be able in many cases to avoid tying up money in machinery which cannot serve their purposes as well as the improved machinery now on the market."

Mr. Strang called attention in particular to the attachments which have just been placed on the market for use in conjunction with the "combine harvester." One of these is the "stook pickup attachment." Grain may be cut before it is dead ripe and left in stook in the usual way, and later the pickup attachment can be used and the grain thus threshed by the combine harvester. Another improvement is the "header attachment" which places the grain in windrows. The grain can then be picked up and threshed from the windrows by the combine harvester.

Last year, when he used the combine harvester to cut and thresh his crop, Mr. Strang's threshing bill was cut in half, the cost from the time when the standing wheat was cut in the field to the wagon box being 3 cents a bushel. At that time the attachments were not available. With the attachments the grain may be cut before it is dead ripe. The loss due to teams eating grain in the fields and the cost of harvest labor are largely eliminated by use of the combine machinery. Two men are required to run the combine.

U. S. CROP FIGURES

In the last issue of this periodical, the United States wheat crop forecast was given erroneously. The correct figures are: Winter wheat, 579,416,000 bushels; spring wheat 274,218,000 bushels, giving a total of 853,634,000 bushels for that country.

U.S. FARMERS INTERESTED

A. E. Pilkie, Canadian government agent at Omaha, Nebraska, in acknowledging the receipt of Pool literature, says, "It is very essential that we should have this literature as farmers going to Canada are very much interested in the marketing of wheat, et cetera, and as our Wheat Pool has done so much for the Western Canadian farmer it is a good talking point for us to the prospective settler."

ALBERTA WILLS ACT PROCLAIMED

The Wills Act passed by the last session of the Alberta Legislature has been proclaimed and is now in effect. It provides for three classes of wills which will be considered as valid, namely, those signed and attested in the usual way, holograph wills wholly in the handwriting of the testator with or without witness, and wills of members of the naval, military, air or marine forces.

The Act includes a provision that every will shall be revoked by the marriage of the testator except where it is declared in the will that such marriage is contemplated or where the will is made in exercise of a power of appointment and the property thereby appointed would not in default of such appointment pass to the heir.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

PREMIER BALDWIN AND THE WHEAT POOLS

Premier Stanley Baldwin, in a speech delivered at Lincoln, England, referred to his coming visit to Canada. The speaker said:

"I am going to participate in the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation there, and I may add, my own diamond jubilee too." (Premier Baldwin was born on August 3, 1867).

"I wonder how many of you have followed what the farmers of Canada have done," said Mr. Baldwin. "For years they were 'monkeyed about' by dealers and speculators in wheat, but in less than five years the market methods in Western Canada have been revolutionized and depression has given place to optimism. That is one reason why I am going there. I want to be among the optimists for a week or two.

"All this has been done by the farmers themselves. Confronted by the slump following the post-war boom, they consulted together and formed a Pool of the great wheat producing Provinces and this Pool was governed by the farmers.

"They disposed of 212,000,000 bushels of grain grown on 14,000,000 acres of land, or 70 per cent of the total crop of the whole Dominion.

"That gigantic effort by self-help and keen work saved thousands of Canadian farmers from disaster.

"A movement like this has its critics, but it is authoritatively claimed for it that it prevented the glutting of the market, smoothed out the prices and ruled out the unnecessary middleman."

* * *

BABSON'S OPINION ON THE FARMERS' BUSINESS METHODS

Roger W. Babson, widely known as a statistician and observer of business trends, who visited Calgary a few days ago, recently gave his views on "What is wrong with farming." The views given were the result of observations upon conditions in Western United States.

Mr. Babson said that in his opinion the farmer indulges himself in too much individualism and too little community effort. Every other business in the country has either a corporate or associational organization. This tends to the distribution of successful methods for the entire group and puts control of production in the hands of the consumer.

Only agriculture insists on practising the theory of pure democracy in production and ends its ownership of the fruit of its labors at harvest. No other productive business allows the dealer or broker to fix the price of its products: only the farmer takes what is offered whether profitable or not.

Organized agriculture would not long submit to this system and yet less than ten per cent of the farmers of the United States are organized! Besides, it is next to impossible to apply any farm remedies unless the farmers are either organized or licensed.

* * *

DRIVE INDICATES HEALTHY FEELING IN MEMBERSHIP

How is the drive going?

That question was asked many times by visitors to our Wheat Pool booth at the Calgary Exhibition.

Mr. H. W. Wood was asked the same question and here is his answer:

"While the progress of the drive is not spectacular, it is progressing very satisfactorily indeed. A healthy, normal condition among the members is indicated."

The task of securing the sign-up of the Second Series contracts commenced about a month ago. The machinery for putting over the drive had to be built up and set in motion. Now you all know that this has been the wettest crop year we have had for a long time. Seeding was delayed, spring work had to be crowded, roads have been bad, and time has been precious, yet with all really splendid results have been obtained, and there is yet over a year to go.

We are not making public the figures regarding the new sign-up at the present time. This policy was decided before the drive commenced. We find that opposing interests are constantly on the alert to pick up crumbs of information in order that mole hills may be magnified into mountains. The successes being obtained by the majority of our can-

vassers would afford them very few crumbs of comfort, 'tis true, but they are adept at twisting things to suit their own ends.

Here is one request we are making to canvassers: send in the signed contracts you have on hand. A number of canvassers have advised us that they are holding completed renewals until they can finish the work of canvassing their districts. We ask you canvassers not to follow this policy but to send in the contracts as they come in.

The present period is usually a slack time of the year for our head office staff and we are endeavoring to handle the extra work in connection with the new sign-up at this time if possible. It will greatly facilitate matters if Pool members who have not as yet signed Second Series contracts, will do so at once and hand them to the official canvasser for the district, or forward directly to head office. Many canvassers have been delayed in their work through no fault of their own. Several official canvassers told us last week that they have found it simply impossible to get around their districts because of the impassable roads. One canvasser went around on horseback and another on foot. Members can help a lot by not waiting to be called upon.

* * *

WHEAT BOARD TO BE WOUND UP THIS FALL

A news despatch from Ottawa states that the Wheat Board is to be wound up this fall. On and after Sept. 1, 1926, no participation certificates will be paid. When the board wound up its work and made its final report it turned over a balance of \$560,000 of unclaimed money.

It will be interesting to members to know that in the handling of \$135,000,000 during the years 1923, 1924 and 1925 the Alberta Wheat Pool has an undistributed balance of only \$15,785. In 1923 the gross turnover was approximately \$40,000,000. The system was not perfected then and \$14,000 was left undistributed. In 1924 the turnover was about \$35,000,000 and the undistributed balance \$335.00. In 1925 the turnover was about \$60,000,000 and the balance left \$1,450. With the exception of the 1923 records, we have definite knowledge as to whom undistributed amounts are due, and every effort is being made to have deliveries properly identified and payments distributed.

* * *

TRUE DEFINITION OF THE WHEAT POOL

What is the Wheat Pool?

John Gillespie, a prominent Edmonton grain man, in a letter to a local daily newspaper, defined his idea of the Pool thus:

"After all the Wheat Pool is a business organization competing for the wheat of the farmers."

That is the idea the grain trade tries to inculcate. It is not correct.

The Wheat Pool is the farmer selling his own wheat. That is a true and correct definition of the Pool.

There is a great gulf fixed between the objectives of the Wheat Pool and of the Grain Trade.

The Wheat Pool centres every effort in getting more money for its members' wheat.

The primary object of the Grain Trade is to secure profits.

Mr. Gillespie's letter was written as a protest against the use of the sentence in a Pool advertisement that "Outside the Grain Trade the Pools have no enemies."

It is quite possible that Mr. Gillespie, himself, is free from enmity against the Pools, yet he cannot but admit that certain members of the Grain Trade have carried on a pernicious campaign of anti-Pool propaganda for many months, much of which is deliberate misrepresentation.

Apart from the opposition of these men, the Wheat Pools have met with friendly sympathy and encouragement from almost every source.

* * *

The High River Times says: "The great benefits which this organization (The Wheat Pool) has so far exemplified in its initiative term is sufficient guarantee for the continuation of the existing contracts in the form of renewals, and we look for an immediate favorable response in this district."

\$27,000,000 Distributed to Pool Farmers in Second Interim Payment

Payment is 15 Cents per Bushel on High Grades, 10 Cents on Some of Lower and 20 Cents on Durum

On Saturday, July 23rd, the Alberta Wheat Pool mailed 40,000 odd cheques to its members. This is the second interim payment for the 1926 crop. The payment is 15c per bushel on the high grades of wheat, 10c per bushel on some of the lower grades and 20c a bushel on Durum. The second interim payment of 20c per bushel on most of the Durum grades and Durum mixtures places this wheat on a level with the bread wheats. The initial payment on Durum was 90c per bushel, whereas the initial payment for other wheats was \$1.00 per bushel. The second interim payment of 20c per bushel on Durum wheats makes the payment to date \$1.30, basis Vancouver, which is the same as has been paid for No. 1 Northern Spring, basis Vancouver.

The total sum paid on the second interim payment by the three Provincial Pools is over \$27,000,000.00, \$6,500,000.00 going to Alberta farmers. Saskatchewan's share is \$17,825,000.00 and Manitoba's share is \$2,700,000.00.

E. B. Ramsay, Secretary of the Central Selling Agency, announced on July 23rd the following initial prices, basis Fort William, for the 1927 crop year:

1 Northern Wheat	\$1.00 per bushel
1 Durum Wheat	\$1.00 per bushel

2 C.W. Oats34 per bushel
3 C.W. Barley50 per bushel
1 N.W. Flax	1.50 per bushel
2 C.W. Rye70 per bushel

These initial prices were set by the Directors of the Central Selling Agency at the last meeting of the Board.

The distribution of the \$6,500,000.00 to Alberta farmers at this time when they are making preparations to harvest a bumper crop, brings out very strikingly one of the chief advantages of the Wheat Pool plan—the orderly distribution of payments. Prior to the inauguration of the Wheat Pool, farmers received the total payment for their crops in the fall of the year and, in most cases, the money was all spent before the following summer. Under the old plan of marketing farmers generally harvested their crop with borrowed money; under the Pool plan most of them will pay cash for their twine and machinery.

The final payment on the 1926 crop will be made as soon as the remainder of the wheat is sold and the accounts settled for the year. In all probability the final payment will come during, or immediately after, the harvesting season.

Weekly Papers Support Wheat Pool

The publishers of the weekly newspapers in the towns and villages of Alberta live close to the farm population of this Province. These newspaper folks are in intimate touch with farm conditions and are usually keenly sympathetic to every genuine movement that seeks to better the economic conditions on Alberta farms.

The whole-hearted way in which the great majority of country weekly publishers support the Alberta Wheat Pool is based on the generous contribution the Pool has made towards the returning wave of prosperity to rural Alberta. They have reached the conclusion that the operations of the Wheat Pool have resulted in greater financial returns to the farmers for their grain, and more contentment and satisfaction in Alberta farm homes.

General Sympathy with Pool

Many letters from country weekly newspaper editors have been received at the head office of the Wheat Pool, expressing their complete sympathy with the movement. Quite a few of the newspapers have come out strongly for the Pool in their columns.

For instance, the *High River Times*, published by Charles Clark for the past twenty years, says: "The great benefits which the Wheat Pool has so far exemplified in its initial term is sufficient guarantee for the continuation of the existing contracts, in the form of renewals, and we look for an immediate favorable response in this district."

Pool Makes Business Better

H. W. Betts, publisher of the *Hughenden Record*, the *Czar Clipper* and the *Amisk Advocate*, says he does not think that any business man should dispute the

right of the farmer to conduct his own business. Mr. Betts finds business getting better and gives credit to the Wheat Pool to a very considerable extent. He believes that the method of payment is a good thing, and finds that the farmers are feeling more satisfied and settling down to business in a way they never did before when they got all their money in a lump sum and had to live on credit for the rest of the year.

"Sign for Profit"

The *Innisfail Province* (Ben Huckell, publisher) says that any farmer who has made a study of the Wheat Pool movement must be satisfied that it is working for the benefit of every member. Sign up, not only for safety, but for personal profit, the *Province* says.

Mrs. A. H. Edwards, of Pincher Creek, the only woman newspaper publisher in Alberta, as far as we know, is giving the support of the *Pincher Creek Echo* to the Pool. "We are proud of the fact that one of our local men, Mr. Stephen Lunn, was one of the Wheat Pool's first supporters," Mrs. Edwards says.

Charles W. Fredericks, who publishes two newspapers in the Peace River country (the *Peace River Record* and the *Grande Prairie Herald*) makes a feature of Wheat Pool news. Evidently he finds the Peace River farmers intensely interested in the Pool, for Mr. Fredericks goes to a lot of trouble to keep the Pool news before his readers.

Camrose Opinion

Coming back to Camrose, where that excellent weekly newspaper, *The Canadian*, is published, we find the publisher, F. J. Slight, heart and soul with the Wheat Pool. Here's what Mr. Slight says: "This paper realizes that prosperity for

the farmer means prosperity for the urban centres, and the Wheat Pool, we believe, will help materially to bring to the agriculturists of Alberta, this prosperity; or at least a margin between profit and loss."

He is a Pool Member

From Camrose to Cardston, "The Temple City," is a long jump, but this tour of Alberta is being taken in a haphazard manner. At Cardston, the *News* looks after the newspaper requirements of the countryside in a capable manner. The editor and manager, D. O. Wight, not only gives moral support to the Wheat Pool, but is himself a member. The farmers are entitled to handle their own produce and undoubtedly the Pool has stabilized prices, Mr. Wight says.

Another Pool Member

Another publisher who is a Wheat Pool member is Wilbur DeWolfe, publisher of the *Consort Enterprise*. He is a constant supporter of the Pool in his newspaper, having been a member from the start.

The *Bulletin*, published by J. Howard Nesbitt, at Brooks, in the C.P.R. Eastern Irrigation block, finds Pool news to be of interest to farm readers. The *Bulletin* believes that the fundamental principles underlying the Wheat Pool movement are economically sound, and the added benefits of the operations of the Pool will be reflected throughout Alberta.

Ed. L. Stone, president of the Alberta Press Association, who publishes the *Redcliff Review*, is one of the strongest supporters that the Alberta Wheat Pool has, and his newspaper is constantly urging general support of the movement.

Farmer Should Be Business Man

The *Coronation Review* is a firm believer in and supporter of the Alberta Wheat

Pool, the editor, A. Jenson, states, and gives it as his opinion that the sooner the farmer becomes a business man, the sooner will permanent prosperity return to Western Canada. Sound logic in that!

Vulcan is noted for the volume of wheat shipped from that little prairie city. Harry Nelson, the editor of the *Vulcan Advocate*, is also known as a public-spirited citizen. Through the *Advocate*, Mr. Nelson gives the Pool every support.

Cooper's Views

S. R. P. Cooper, publisher of the *Vermillion Standard*, has some decided opinions on The Alberta Wheat Pool. Here they are:

"My sympathies, long before any co-operative action was formulated by agriculturists, was decidedly with the position the farmer occupied as a producer in dumping his output on the market as an individual, often at great loss to himself—having no alternative under the then prevailing conditions. I advocated a fixed price for wheat on a food value basis. . . . I believe in the Wheat Pool and wish it all success."

St. Paul Journal

The St. Paul *Journal*, published by G. LaRue, possesses the unique feature of being published partly in French and partly in English. It is an enterprising little journal, and caters to a wide territory. The publisher not only supports the Wheat Pool in the columns of his newspaper, but frequently addresses meetings of farmers in the interests of the Pool. He also is industrious in securing contracts.

The Youngstown district is noted for being strong for the Pool movement, and, as might be expected, the *Youngstown Plaindealer* is very friendly to the co-operative wheat selling plan. E. G. Quick, the publisher, constantly boosts the Pool in his newspaper.

Salvation of Western Farmer

Listen to this from H. T. Taylor, publisher of the *Mannville News*: "We think the Wheat Pool will be the salvation of the Western farmer, and support it in every way possible for that reason." Nothing half-hearted about that.

Empress Viewpoint

Empress is on the extreme eastern border of Alberta. The *Express* is the Empress newspaper and it is published by Alfred Hankin. Mr. Hankin is not hesitant at all about expressing his favorable opinion of the Wheat Pool. "Since its inception the Pool has appealed to me as being largely responsible for the betterment of conditions among Western farmers," he says, "and incidentally, among communities. Personally I have the most friendly feelings towards the Pool and believe the prosperity of Western Canada depends upon its functioning efficiently."

George Gordon, the publisher of the *Ponoka Herald*, is an editor who takes a deep interest in the farming community in which his newspaper circulates. He is a firm believer in the Alberta Wheat Pool and always has a good word to say about the organization.

This article would be incomplete without acknowledging friendly letters and proffers of support and co-operation from many other weekly newspaper editors, including: Robert Smith, publisher of the *Chinook Advance*; E. Taylor, of the *Peace River Record*; the *Olds Gazette*; J. McKibbin, of the *Delia Times*; B. J. Burns, of the *Bashaw Star*; C. L. Dunford, of the *Oyen News*; D. C. Peterson, of the *Raymond Recorder*; C. H. Leathley, of the *Three Hills Capital*; John W. Johnston, of the *Alliance Times*; and many others.

DELIVERY CHECKING COUPONS

A considerable number of Pool members have not sent in all their delivery checking coupons on wheat delivered to the 1926 Pool. Please forward all coupons to the Wheat Pool office, Calgary, at once, for checking against deliveries in preparation for distribution very shortly of a Second Interim Payment on 1926 deliveries.

Pool Elevators

All Points Which Have Reasonable Deliveries Will Ultimately Be Served

It is true that there are many Wheat Pool members who are somewhat disappointed this year because a Wheat Pool elevator is not being built or acquired in their district. A few are delaying signing the Second Series contracts for that reason. We believe that these few will re-consider their position, and recognize that the true spirit of co-operation demands the subservience of the individual for the benefit of the whole body.

It is a fact that a Wheat Pool elevator located at a shipping point is a wonderful thing for the grain producers of that locality. It means fair weights, fair treatment, good service at cost, and the overcoming of the large overage evil. Furthermore, other elevators at that point are on the alert to give service they probably never gave before, and to do their best to outdo the Pool elevator. Of course they wouldn't be doing all this if the Pool elevator was not there, and the farmers know this fact well. At least, they should, after their many years' experience.

MORE NEW ELEVATORS IN 1928

Now the Alberta Wheat Pool is not going to stop building elevators after this year. Next year will see another big "batch" of Pool elevators lifting their tall roofs towards the blue Alberta sky. The advancing years will see the Pool represented at every shipping point where sufficient Pool wheat is being delivered to justify the presence of the elevator.

So we counsel a little patience to those who are fulminating against their own organization because they are not getting a Pool elevator this year. We know they are anxious to get out from under the regime of the Grain Trade, but not signing a Second Series contract will get them nowhere. These contracts are needed to insure the life of the Pool method; to insure the continuance of the extensive elevator programs each year; to place the farmer on a business basis and to give him a voice in the selling of the grain he has worked so hard to produce,—toiling in the fall and spring and battling with the pests which damage his crop and enduring the vicissitudes of the weather.

Pool elevators are being built where the most Pool wheat is delivered. That is the general rule covering this year's program. Surely that must appeal to the average member as a sensible basis to work upon—a reasonable and right policy. As elevator funds accumulate the building policy will be enlarged, as we mentioned previously, and ultimately all the shipping points which have reasonable deliveries of Pool wheat will have Pool elevators.

QUEENSTOWN POOL ELEVATOR

Bow Valley *News* (Queenstown item): Mr. Voss, who has the contract for the building of the Pool elevator at this point, was in town last week making arrangements for gravel for its foundations.

POOL ELEVATOR FOR BINDLOSS

The Pool Elevators Ltd. arranged for the purchase of the Victoria elevator at Bindloss. This point was on a previous list, but latterly was taken off and placed on the provisional list. Then it was decided to purchase an elevator at this point, which is a strong Pool point.

LOOKS FOR GOOD SIGN-UP

Gus. E. Malchow, of Stavelly, writes that there are quite a few new members coming into the Pool. He says: "They had the experience of out-of-the-Pool marketing and watching us, and think the Pool is all right. I believe that before any of the 1928 crop moves we will have a 75 per cent sign-up."

TO PRINT POOL CONTRACTS IN FRENCH AND UKRAINIAN

The decision was made at a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool, to print contracts in French and Ukrainian languages. This move was made in response to a strong demand on the part of farmers speaking these languages. Contracts have heretofore been printed in English exclusively. There are parts of Alberta where farmers signed the contract without being able to interpret the language in which it was printed.

CANADA LARGEST EXPORTER

Canada is the largest wheat exporting country in the world by a very considerable amount. A recent compilation issued by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics shows that in 1926 Canada's wheat exports totalled 322,000,000. This was nearly double the figures of wheat exports from the United States. The five leading wheat exporting countries in the world, in 1926, were:

Canada 322,000,000 bushels; United States 186,000,000 bushels; Argentina 48,000,000 bushels; India 11,000,000 bushels; Australia 8,000,000 bushels.

The exporting countries produced a surplus of 800,000,000 bushels.

AGRICULTURE EMPLOYS MOST CANADIANS

The last Federal census shows that more people were employed in agriculture in Canada than in any other industry.

Agriculture gave employment to 1,041,618 people and manufacturing came next with 546,657.

There were 3,173,169 persons over ten years of age gainfully employed in Canada according to the last census. Of this number 2,683,019 were men and 490,150 were women.

Employment in Canada was divided into three groups roughly equal in size. The primary industries—agriculture, logging, fishing and trapping and mining and quarrying—gave employment to 1,161,788 persons. The secondary group—manufacturing, transportation and instruction—employed 999,951 persons. The third group—trade, finance, professional, clerical and domestic service—gave employment to 1,011,430 persons.

News of the Drive for the New Series of Wheat Pool Contracts

Chas. County and V. C. Chapman, from Baintree, each signed 400 acres to Second Series contracts.

Chas. W. Smith writes: "More power to the greatest Pool the world has ever seen!"

Dalemead district is a strong Pool locality. Harold Phillips reports that close to 100 per cent of present Pool members signed Second Series contracts and several new members were obtained.

Sander Josephson, of Lovernia, Sask., signed 550 acres of his land to Second Series Alberta Wheat Pool contract. He is located on the border and farms land in both Alberta and Saskatchewan.

John Fred Kurtz, of Irricana, placed 900 acres under a Second Series contract; John McInnes, of Granum, 450 acres; Jack E. Maloney, of Czar, 400 acres; Henri Veillelt, of Cluny, 400 acres.

A noticeable feature of the Second Series contracts is the average larger acreages coming into the Pool. So far the average acreage of the Second Series is considerably larger than of the First Series.

The Munson Girls' Club of which Miss Edith Robinson is president, has been taking an active part in soliciting Second Series Wheat Pool contracts. This girls' organization undertook the task of canvassing three townships.

July 22 saw the contract of Arvid Lyckman, of Carmangay, for 800 acres registered; also Wesley Hobbs, Gadsby, 475 acres; C. C. Nelson, Idlesleigh, 400 acres; Perin F. McMillan, Gadsby, 500 acres; Maryin S. Hanson, Vulcan, 800 acres.

Canvassers are requested to send in contracts as received and not to hold back any amount. From letters received and from conversation with some canvassers, it would appear that there are contracts that have been signed for several weeks which are still in the hands of the canvassers.

Canvassers in the vicinity of Vegreville, Chipman and Mundare are obtaining splendid results in the work of securing signatures to Second Series contracts and also new members. One canvasser sent in 29 renewals and 46 new contracts on Friday, July 15, and another sent in 18 renewals and 30 new contracts the same day.

The writer picked up the following larger contracts from a stack that arrived in one morning's mail: Mrs. Betsy McMillan, Gleichen, 550 acres; C. P. Shields, Chinook, 750 acres; S. F. Garriott, Strathmore, 440 acres; N. S. H. Cook, Halkirk, 500 acres; Donald Gordon, Chinook, 500 acres; John L. Leahy, Grassy Lake, 1000 acres; Fred C. Fuller, Barnwell, 750 acres.

A few of the larger acreages signed up to the Second Series Saturday, July 16, are: Jas. Hope, of Czar, 400 acres; W. Hill, of High River, 400 acres; C. C. Worrell, of Cadogan, 400 acres; Wm. R. Burns, of Grassy Lake, 600 acres; A. Burgess, of High River, 450 acres; H. Demorest, of Bindloss, 700 acres; Robert

Shand, of Czar, 400 acres; D. A. Pope, of Hayter, 400 acres; Fred Prediger, of Cadogan, 500 acres; Fred Hiltbrand, of Reist, 400 acres; Geo. H. Jackson, of Gadsby, 600 acres; Wm. Linklater, of Sibbald, 725 acres.

A few of the larger contracts registered on Tuesday, July 20: H. J. Davis, Leo, 400 acres; E. A. Carey, Barons, 400 acres. McCollister Bros., Dalroy, 1000 acres; J. W. Jenkins, Aldersyde, 500 acres; John Kemmis, Pincher Creek, 500 acres; Walter Steiner, Arrowwood, 800 acres; O. G. Thomas, Warner, 450 acres; John Smedstad, Claresholm, 600 acres; H. A. Schilling, Cornucopia, 600 acres; Bridge Bros., Big Valley, 400 acres; Peter Heumann, Provost, 500 acres; A. F. Wilson, Gleichen, 400 acres; S. Forrester, Vulcan, 400 acres; F. C. C. Andrews, Ensign, 400 acres.

It is years since Alberta had a "wet year" such as has been experienced this spring and summer. This has meant late seeding, accumulation of necessary spring and summer work into only too short a period, bad roads and limited

spare time for the farmers. All these factors have delayed Wheat Pool canvassers with their canvass. Nevertheless, the work has been going on steadily and satisfactorily. The rain is a wonderful thing for the Province as it will furnish bounteous crops. The Wheat Pool has always proven itself to be a wonderful thing for Alberta and Western Canada, as it means better prices for crops.

There are a few farmers who have small acreages in wheat and who think the Wheat Pool is better for the larger farmers. On the other hand there are some large farmers who have the idea that the Pool is for the small farmer, particularly. As a matter of fact the Alberta Wheat Pool is operated for the benefit of all wheat producers, whether large or small. George McIvor, Western Sales Manager for the Pool, gives it as his opinion that if it had not been for the Pool quite a large amount of the 1926 crop would have been sold at \$1.00 a bushel basis Fort William. Is it not of equal advantage to the small grower as well as to the large one, to get more for the wheat that is produced?

Wheat Pool Diverts Wealth to Farm Homes of Western Canada

By GEORGE McIVOR,
Western Sales Manager for the Canadian Wheat Pool

The development of the Wheat Pool has been one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of Canadian business. Born out of necessity during the most depressed period in the history of the Western Canadian wheat grower, it has become one of the giant institutions of Canada, being rivalled only by the two great transcontinental railroads.

* * *

During the past year the Grain Trade have spent thousands of dollars in various forms of propaganda all directed against the Pool. What have they accomplished? The sum total is that they have made every Wheat Pool farmer in this Province a one hundred per cent Pool man, and many non-Pool farmers are joining the Pool because they believe that if the Pool is hurting the Grain Trade sufficiently to force the expenditure of thousands of dollars in propaganda, then the Pool must be to the same extent good for the farmers.

* * *

Please let me leave these facts with you. The Wheat Pool in Alberta had a membership of 25,000 in 1923, and in 1926 a membership of 38,000—a gain of 65 per cent in four years of operation. No business can stand still. It must go forward or backward. A gain of 65 per cent in four years' time is evidence of the growth of the Alberta Pool.

* * *

Pool wheat was handled through country elevators during the past season at 4c a bushel for 1, 2 and 3 Northern and 5c a bushel for the lower grades. At certain periods during this past season non-Pool wheat was handled through country elevators on a margin of from 13c to 17c to the elevator companies.

All Pool wheat is adjusted on a Vancouver basis for Alberta members. Most non-Pool wheat is adjusted on a Fort William basis. The freight rate from practically all points in Alberta is lower to Vancouver.

* * *

To-day, with a 42c duty on Canadian wheat going into the United States, Minneapolis No. 3 Northern is worth \$1.34; Chicago 3 Hard, \$1.45½, while our 3 Northern in Winnipeg is worth \$1.51 1-8. Prior to the formation of the Pool, United States wheat of a like grade was invariably higher than in Winnipeg.

* * *

Canadian 1 Northern is selling in Europe today at 59 shilling per quarter; Australian fair average quality wheat which, prior to the Pool, sold at a price equivalent to our 1 Northern, is selling in Europe today at 55 shillings per quarter, a difference in favor of our 1 Northern of 12c a bushel. The Pool has made this difference possible.

* * *

I have no hesitancy in saying that if the Pool had not been in operation this past year, with the third largest crop ever produced in Canada, that our wheat would have sold at \$1.00 a bushel at Fort William; and I have no hesitancy in saying further that with continued large crops in Canada, the only hope the Canadian farmer has to obtain fair prices is to market his wheat through the Pool. Individual selling means the return of distress prices.

* * *

I believe the present sign-up campaign will result in a much larger acreage in the Pool than before. Results so far justify my belief. Remember that the more signers we obtain the more efficient

our organization will become. Individuals may occasionally happen to market their wheat to better advantage than the Pool, but the vast majority of non-Pool farmers will obtain considerably less. Over a period of years the farmer in the Pool will be thousands of dollars ahead of the man outside the organization.

* * *

Every farmer in this Province can benefit himself by signing a Wheat Pool contract. It will relieve the farmers of the yearly worry of trying to guess the right time to sell their wheat. They will benefit financially and have the satisfaction of knowing that their wheat is being marketed in a sound and practical manner by their own organization, and every dollar over and above expenses, returned to them.

LABOUR BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

According to the Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, the number of labour banks now in existence in the United States is 36. This represents an increase of five banks since 1st December, 1924.

The surplus and profits of all labour banks in the country on 31st December, 1926, were \$3,806,143. The total deposits were \$109,624,781 and the total resources amounted to \$127,357,178.

One of the Wheat Pool's Best Friends

The *Calgary Herald* has been an enthusiastic and consistent supporter of the Alberta Wheat Pool, prior to and ever since its inception. Scarcely a week passes which does not see a column devoted to the Wheat Pool on the editorial page of the *Herald*. Practically every day the *Herald* carries accurate and full reports of Pool meetings and activities of the Pool office in Calgary. The Board of Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool appreciate very much the splendid support given by the *Calgary Herald*. The *Calgary Herald* deserves a good part of the credit for the splendid morale of Alberta Wheat Pool members at the present time.

The following extract from an editorial in the *Calgary Herald* of July 23rd is typical of the attitude which the paper has consistently adhered to.

After quoting the statements regarding the Wheat Pool, made by Premier Stanley Baldwin recently, the *Calgary Herald* goes on to say:

"The Prime Minister of England does not lightly make statements such as the above. He has all the resources of the British Board of Trade upon which to draw for information and it must have

been authoritative opinion upon which he based the conclusion that the self-help and keen work of the Wheat Pool have been of remarkable benefit to the wheat growers of the Canadian prairies.

"In this connection it may be said that the Board of Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool are very well pleased with the re-signing of contracts for the next period of operation so far as the campaign has already gone. There is, of course, a year in which to complete the signing of contracts, but the number already received, practically sent in on a voluntary basis, is sufficient to guarantee the future of the pool. With so many contracts already in, the total, when the canvassers get busy, will represent a very large proportion of the acreage of the Province.

"The Directors point out that members of the Pool can be of great help to headquarters if those who have not yet sent in their contracts will do so within the next few weeks, while the office staff can more conveniently handle them. The staff will be very busy from harvest time on, and the present is a good time for them to receive, file and make records of contracts.

"Members might well bear this in mind. The Pool is their own. It is attending to their business and anything that they can do to assist in its work will be done in their own interests."

The Grain Trade and Wheat Prices

The Grain Trade continues to harp on its fallacious argument about so-called average prices. We have answered their arguments several times in the past, but they have continued to make erroneous and false statements about prices and are apparently unable to answer the Pool's arguments. The Grain Trade is still informing the farmers that the open market average price for the crop year of 1925-26 was \$1.51, basis No. 1 Northern at Fort William. The so-called average of \$1.51 was obtained by adding together all the official daily closing market prices and dividing this sum by the number of days. Any farmer knows perfectly well that such a figure is valueless as a comparison of Pool prices; it does not take into consideration the volume of grain sold at the various prices throughout the year; it does not allow for the cost of storing, insuring and interest charges which are approximately 1½ cents per bushel per month.

A Simple Illustration

One can readily demonstrate the absurdity of the Grain Trade's method of computing the average price by taking a very simple illustration. For instance, say that a farmer had 1200 bushels of wheat to sell and he sold it over a period of three days. The first day he sold 900 bushels when the price was \$1.00 per bushel; the second day he sold 200 bushels when the price was \$1.10 per bushel; the third day he sold 100 bushels when the price was \$1.20 per bushel. Now if we are to use the Grain Trade's method of computing the average price we would simply add \$1.00 to the \$1.10 and the \$1.20 and divide the total, which is \$3.30, by 3, and obtain the average price of \$1.10 per bushel. As a matter of fact, however, the actual price received by the farmer would be only a fraction of a cent more than \$1.03 per bushel. You may say that this is a far fetched

illustration, but it illustrates nevertheless precisely the method the Grain Trade uses in computing its average figure of \$1.51.

Pool Benefits Non-Poolers Too

Even if the Grain Trade could demonstrate to a finality that the non-pool farmer actually received as much as the Pool farmer there would still be ample justification for the Wheat Pool. It must be evident to every person that whatever influence the Wheat Pool may have in determining the market price of wheat is an advantage to the non-pool as well as to the Pool farmer. If, for example, the Wheat Pool's program of supplying the market as the demand for wheat arises raises the price of wheat 5c per bushel, non-Pool farmers automatically benefit to the extent of 5c per bushel.

The Grain Trade, however, cannot demonstrate that the non-Pool farmers have received as much as the Wheat Pool farmers. A few facts about the marketing of the 1925-26 wheat crop will be pertinent at this point.

Pool Farmers Receive Much More Than Many Non-Poolers

From September 1st to December 15th, 290,000,000 bushels of wheat were delivered at country points. Approximately 50 per cent. of this amount was sold immediately as street wheat. The average price for street wheat during this period, taking a 26c and 27c freight rate point, was \$1.14 per bushel, according to the figures issued to grain buyers by the Western Grain Dealers. A large amount of the remaining 50 per cent. was sold at prices much lower than the Pool's final payments of \$1.45, as the average price for No. 1 Northern at Fort William for this period was \$1.37. Moreover a great deal of this wheat was sold in October when prices were much lower

than \$1.37, let alone the pool price of \$1.45.

Another fact will readily make clear the false implication in the often repeated statement of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association that on only sixty-nine days out of the entire crop year of 1925-26 was the closing price of No. 1 Northern in store at Fort William below the Pool's announced price of \$1.45. The all important facts are, that during sixty days of the period referred to by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association over 186,000,000 bushels of wheat (over 45% of the entire crop) were delivered at country elevators and that the average price for No. 1 Northern at Fort William during this period was \$1.31 per bushel.

Pool Prices for Street Wheat Higher Than Prices Received by Outsiders

The only fair method of computing any average is, of course, to give consideration to the volume of grain sold at various prices. By taking the actual deliveries at country points by weeks and multiplying them by the average price quoted by the Western Grain Dealers, we have computed the average price paid for street wheat during the past three years. In every year there is a distinct margin in favor of the Pool. In the crop year, 1925-26, for instance, the average price paid non-pool farmers for street wheat was \$1.19 and a fraction per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern. The average price paid to Pool farmers for street wheat, No. 1 Northern, for the same year, was \$1.25 and a fraction per bushel.

Same Is True of Consigned Wheat

Very much the same story can be told of consigned wheat. We have taken deliveries by weeks to the terminals for the past three years and multiplied them by average prices quoted in Winnipeg and in every year, giving consideration

to storage and interest charges, there is a distinct margin in favor of the Pool.

Grain Trade Cannot Refute Pool's Arguments

It is, of course, a very difficult matter to argue against the Pool at all comprehensively. We must, therefore, be a little lenient in criticizing the Grain Trade for bringing up the same argument over and over again. We think they would be well advised, however, if they would repeat arguments (if they can find them) which have some basis of truth. Their average price argument, regardless of how you consider it, is a false one. We have repeatedly challenged the Grain Trade to substantiate their argument or to refute the price arguments advanced by the Pool. Their failure to do so to date may, the writer thinks, be considered an admission on their part of the truth of the Pool's statements. We may rest assured that the Grain Trade will spare no effort to bring to light anything which may be construed as derogatory to the Pool.

If the figures which are mentioned above, which by the way have been published and widely disseminated, were questionable, the Grain Trade would call it to our attention without much delay.

The American Institute of Co-operation

Invaluable Services Rendered to the Cause of the Producers by U.S. Organization

The American Institute of Co-operation is solely an educational institution interested in the problem of educating the public how best to advance the co-operative movement.

The Institute held its third session at Northwestern University in Chicago recently. The first session was held at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in the summer of 1925; the second session was held at the University of Minnesota in the summer of 1926.

The Institute is financed by voluntary contributions from co-operative societies, educational institutions such as the International Education Board, and individuals interested in the co-operative movement.

GREAT BOON TO CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The American Institute of Co-operation is, with the possible exception of the new Bureau of Co-operation in Washington, rendering the most valuable service of any institution to the co-operative movement in the world today. Of the large number of individuals who have attended the sessions for the past three years, the great majority are actively engaged in the co-operative movement in America. The writer had the pleasure of attending the Institute last year for the full session of thirty days and considers it the most profitable month he ever spent. The forenoons and afternoons, up to 4 o'clock, are devoted to a discussion of the co-operative problems by co-operative officials, university professors and officials of various government departments. The late afternoon sessions are devoted to round table discussions on special topics.

MANY GIVE TIME AND SERVICES GRATIS

Practically all of the speakers and lecturers at the Institute give their services free of charge. The writer knows many university professors who have devoted a full month for the past three summers to

ITALY'S WHEAT CROP SMALLER

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome reports that Italy's wheat crop is 215,245,000 bushels as compared with 220,642,000 last year. Bulgaria's wheat crop is 44,754,000 bushels as compared with 41,064,000 last year. The total production of Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, Belgium, Spain and Poland is 553,639,000 as compared with 542,630,000 bushels in 1926.

MANITOBA ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Wheat Pool was held at Brandon, on Wednesday, July 27th.

THE ONTARIO WHEAT POOL

It is stated that the Ontario Wheat Pool, in process of formation, has now 10,000 members with an aggregate of 200,000 acres. Arrangements are reported to have been completed whereby the Central Selling Agency of the Western Wheat Pools will handle the grain of the Ontario Pool. At a conference held recently in Toronto, the Central Selling agency was represented by E. B. Ramsey, secretary, R. H. Milliken, solicitor, and J. O. Daley, accountant.

Wheat Board surplus funds in Alberta very wisely decided to spend part of the money in sending delegates to the Institute this summer. The committee could not possibly spend the money to better advantage as the up-to-date information on the co-operative movement gained by men like Mr. Claypool of the Alberta Livestock Pool and Dr. McGibbon of the University of Alberta, and by representatives from the Alberta Dairy Pool, will be of very great value to the co-operative movement in Alberta.

The annual proceedings of the American Institute are printed in two very handsome volumes. These volumes are, in the writer's judgment, by far the best source of authentic co-operative information available today. They contain information on the co-operative marketing of most agricultural commodities.

SECRETARY JARDINE ON CO-OPERATION

W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture for the United States, gave a very fine address on the co-operative movement before the Institute this year. Secretary Jardine defined co-operative marketing as marketing by and for the farmers. He gave the essential principles of co-operation as, firstly, it is operated solely to render service to the producers at cost; secondly, it is controlled by the producers.

Alberta Wheat Pool members will be interested in the following extract from Secretary Jardine's address:

"Co-operative marketing implies democratic control. An organization is not co-operative if controlled by a few men representing only a minority of the patrons, whether these men are producers or non-producers. It would not be co-operative if it were controlled by an agency of the Government. It would not be co-operative if it were set up and operated by a semi-philanthropic organization.

"The weakness of an organization set up and operated for the farmers by others involves more than a mere failure to place control in the hands of the men for whom the business is conducted. Whether the business is carried on efficiently or inefficiently, the ultimate effect is to smother rural initiative and self-help. On the other hand, what the farmers accomplish through co-operation is a permanent contribution to better farm conditions. In developing their own organizations they gain experience and confidence. In acquiring knowledge of marketing problems, they learn to make needed improvements and adjustments in production. Dependence on the Government or on other agencies for direction of so-called co-operative organizations, to my mind, can have but one consequence—deterioration of the business capacity and morale of the producers."

The great success of the American Institute of Co-operation to date augurs very well for the future of co-operation in America. It is very encouraging to co-operators to know that most up-to-date agricultural institutes in America today are teaching co-operative marketing. It is also encouraging to see the Departments of Economics in most Universities actively assisting co-operative societies. County agents, university extension departments and departments of rural sociology throughout the United States are busy assisting in the organization of co-operative societies and are particularly busy in the education of members of co-operative associations.

FUTURE OF CO-OPERATION ASSURED

One could not wish for a better demonstration of faith in the progress of co-

(Continued on Page 17)

Interests of the United Farm Women

First Impressions of France

Dear Farm Women:

Possibly you may be interested in hearing a little about our visit to Paris. I said before that I considered myself a fortunate woman in having a husband whose old home was in rural Warwickshire and on going to Paris, I was fortunate in that he had three cousins living there. One who was away very kindly lent us her flat and we slept there and had breakfast there and our other meals in one of the numerous restaurants. As I do not speak French at all, my communications with her maid were confined, as I said, to "nods and becks and wreathed smiles" and various pointings and gesticulations.

The French Landscape

We went over from Southampton to Havre and so went through the country not devastated by the war. The first thing that struck me was the trees, like the trees of so many French landscape paintings; trees planted rather closely together and trimmed up very high so that the foliage appeared only as tufts at the tops. The countryside looked very pretty with orchards with ripe cherries; with fields of wheat and flax; alas! some terribly beaten down with storms; and with poppies, which will always remind us Canadians of Flanders Fields. In many fields cattle were tethered at the edge of fodder crops, and in some places where they were not yet out for the day, we saw the edge of the field where they had been the previous day a series of semicircular croppings. We were not crossing any of the national highways where, no doubt, there is much motor traffic, but we could not fail to notice how much poorer the roads were and how much less motor traffic there was than in England.

On arriving in Paris the first thing that strikes one I think is the width of the streets and the great vision of the persons who made the plans for the city on such a magnificent scale; such avenues and such an expanse of view. The broad avenues radiating from a centre allow a view showing huge bridges, monuments, arches and gardens embodied in the scheme. The streets are very wide and allow, in many instances, two rows of trees in the one sidewalk. Crossing the street in Paris is an adventure and I feel that a week more of it would have made me an excellent sprinter. There is a great amount of motor traffic in the city, although one seldom sees a woman driving, but taxis are used there a great deal as they are cheaper than in many cities.

The shops are of course very gay and the streets very crowded, but what strikes a stranger as rather amusing is that once out of the principal thoroughfares one meets so many of the people carrying home their loaves of unwrapped bread. These loaves, as of course most of you know, are long and slim, often over a yard in length, and the customer is given simply a small square of paper by which he or she may grasp the loaf, and some buyers do not seem to bother with that but simply tuck the bread under the arm.

Evening at the Cafes

Of course, too, we noticed the cafes with the tables outside on the wide pavements

The third of the series of letters written by "U.F.W.A." since leaving Canada for the other side of the Atlantic is published on this page. The series has aroused widespread interest. As previously announced, the writer, Mrs. H. E. Spencer of Edgerton, has kindly consented to contribute the leading article as a regular feature of the U.F.W.A. page.

where a great many can congregate. In the evening, after the evening meal is over, either at the restaurant or home, a great many gather there and sit and have light wine or coffee or an ice and sip it and sit on indefinitely. Often there is music, but in any case it is not a hurried drink and away, but a leisurely sip and gossip, and it is a most pleasant and inexpensive way to spend part of the evening. To the stranger it is most interesting to watch the crowds, and to a resident it is pleasant to meet one's friends.

Some of the parks are very pretty and have many statues, but more artificial than in London; also one is not allowed to go on the grass at all, which is also different from London.

Differences the Housewife Would Note

The housewife would notice many little differences here; long loaves of bread of which I spoke, the big square pillows on the beds instead of our rectangular ones; the huge table napkins; the very delicious, very fresh French butter; the great amount of light wines used; and also the variety and excellence of the cream and soft milk cheeses. The breakfasts, too, are different. I met a New Zealander who asked how we were getting on with the French meals and, when we replied we were getting used to it, he said, "But the breakfasts! I am starving! In London at my hotel I had porridge and fish and bacon and eggs and marmalade and toast, and here all I have is the coffee and rolls!"

I am told that it is very difficult really to get to know French home life, for the French live very much to themselves and do not entertain as do the English. Very few homes, for instance, have a guest room and their home entertainments are usually family affairs.

In England a great many people have their business in the city and live outside, but in France that does not seem to be the custom. Either one works and lives in Paris or works and lives in the country. So one misses the very pretty suburban and country houses. One of our friends had the opportunity of getting an unusual house in the country with sanitary arrangements which are not common in country homes, and when we went out there we could not fail to notice the difference.

I shall write another letter telling you of some of the places of interest we visited in the city, but I do not want to make this letter too long.

Time Healing Scars of War

We left France, going north through some of the districts which have suffered

by the war, and one is struck of course by the newness of the villages. Now all seems peaceful and time has been kindly. Although we see occasional ruins and here and there a blackened tree stretches its bare arms to the sky, as if to pray that such ghastly destruction will never again occur. Fields of wheat wave where armies marched and in little corners the kindly fireweed is trying to cover the ugly spots that remain.

When I saw the wheat beginning to turn I had a guilty feeling that I should be back in Alberta at work instead of pleasuring here, but I do hope that to each and all of you may come the opportunity to enjoy a visit across the sea or to some other land of your desire.

Yours sincerely,

U.F.W.A.

U.F.W.A. Board Holds Summer Meeting

Reforms Long Sought Now On Programs of Governments

A spirit of hope and enthusiasm seemed to emanate from the reports of the Directors on the work accomplished in their Constituencies, at the Board meeting held on July 8th. This same spirit was also manifest in the reports given by the various Conveners, and especially evident was the fact that improvements, long asked for by our organization, in the Health and Immigration Departments, were at last to be made. This pertains to our resolutions asking for sterilization of the unfit and for psychopathic hospitals, and for the more efficient examination of immigrants at the port of embarkation.

Regret was expressed by the Board at the resignation of Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, and it was reported by Mrs. Baker that a pencil had been sent her from the Board as a token of their appreciation of the service she had given while one of the Board.

It was also decided that the U.F.W.A. should affiliate with the Canadian Social Hygiene Council. This Council was organized for the prevention of venereal diseases. Similar Councils also exist in Great Britain and United States and every ten years an international conference is held. The U.F.W.A. will have two representatives on the Alberta Branch of the Canadian Council, Mrs. J. W. Field representing the north, and Mrs. F. E. Wyman the south, of the Province.

The monthly bulletins for study in the Locals for the remainder of the year will be: July—Peace and Arbitration; August—Education; September—Immigration; October—Health and Child Welfare; November—Social Service; and December—Convention Call.

PROPOSE CENTRAL FLOWER FUND

The following letter has been received by the Secretary of the U.F.W.A. in reference to the creation of a Central Flower Fund. It was written by Mrs. C. B. Bellamy, of Olds.

"I came to the knowledge of some of the delegates at the last Annual Convention that no fund was available at Central

office for the purchase of flowers, it having been the custom in the past for the executive or Board as the occasion occurs to go into their own pockets for the money necessary for remembrances.

"Mrs. Dawson, in her convention report, brought this matter to the attention of the Olds Local. Our Locals all know the necessity for 'Flower Funds' and contribute freely toward them.

"The Olds Local suggests a Central Flower Fund to which each Local that desires to do so may have the privilege of contributing. This fund is to be at the disposal of the Executive for kindly remembrances to members and friends of the U.F.W.A. that our ordinary Local work does not reach. This is something in which we all have a part.

"The Olds Local takes pleasure in sending to Central Office one dollar (\$1.00) to start a 'U.F.W.A. Central Flower Fund.'

"Sincerely,

"Olds Local, No. 174."

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Orders should be sent to Pattern Department, *The U.F.A.*, Calgary, giving size required, and name and address. About ten days should be allowed for receipt of pattern, from the time orders reach Calgary.

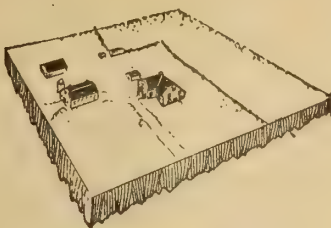


5893. Misses' Dress.

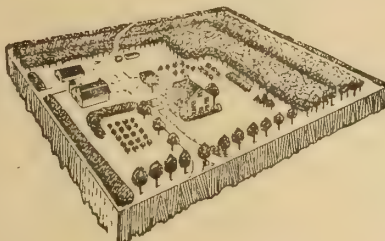
Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 3 1-8 yards of 40 inch material together with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of contrasting material 36 inches wide. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 1-8 yards. Price 15c.

5903. Child's Play Suit.

Cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 2 yards of 36 inch material, together with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.



Before and after planting the Prairie Nurseries' Model Farmstead Plan.



You Don't Have to Experiment

We have done all that for you. Every variety of Trees, Shrubs, Fruits and Flowers we supply, has been selected for its hardiness in Western Canadian soil—grown in our 700-acre Nursery at Estevan—proven in the many thousands of our plantings in the Prairie Provinces. Write us, and our representative in your district will call and give you reliable information and advice—free.

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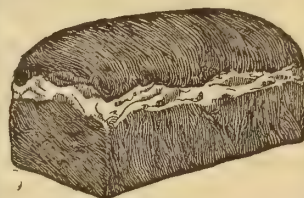
Largest Growers of Trees and Shrubs
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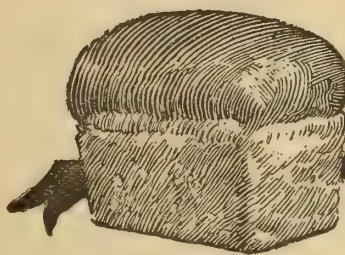
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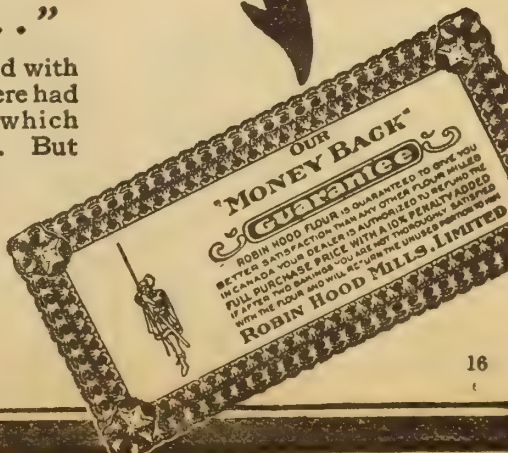
ROBIN HOOD FLOUR



No strings to this
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tee. Read it.

*"Your bread took
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No wonder Jane flushed with pride at the news. There had been another loaf which seemed a close second. But when the judges cut them open one was white and pasty; the other—the winner, made with ROBIN HOOD FLOUR—was creamy, rich and full of nutrition.



Seasonable Recipes

Salmon Mayonnaise. Cut cold potatoes into cubes and arrange on dish with salmon and sliced cucumbers. Pour over the following mayonnaise: Place in a bowl one egg, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful mustard, one table-spoonful sugar, one teaspoonful maizena, one teaspoonful onion (chopped very fine) one cup cream; beat well, place bowl in pot of boiling water and stir until thick. Remove from stove and add half cup strong vinegar. Stir well, cool, pour over salmon and potatoes. Garnish with shredded lettuce or parsley.

MRS. FRASER OBLIGED TO GIVE UP WORK

Owing to illness in her family, Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser has been obliged to give up the work of U.F.W.A. Director for Acadia. On her suggestion, the Execu-

tive, at their meeting early in July, named as her successor for the remaining months of the year Mrs. Mary Banner, of Dowling. Mrs. Fraser has been a member of the U.F.W.A. Board of Directors since 1922.

GLEICHEN LOCAL ENTERTAINED

"The members of Gleichen U.F.W.A. Local were entertained by the Buffalo Hill U.F.W.A. Local at the home of Mrs. W. C. Lyle, on June 15th," writes Miss M. Goodwin, secretary of the former Local. "Gleichen Local entertained the Namaka Local at the home of Mrs. Duncan McBean on June 16th. It has been the custom for the last few summers for the Gleichen Local to entertain another Local; it is a happy idea, promoting fellowship and good-will. This Local also has lately had a very successful short course in 'Foods,' demonstrator being Miss Scott of the Raymond Agricultural School. We have made arrangements for a visit from the Travelling Health Clinic in the near future."

not be a great thing for us, to add a little of each of these qualities to what we already have, and thus be much nearer to being a perfect citizen, instead of just idolizing our own several particular qualities.

Therefore, in this community of ours, let us try and add a little of the qualities of others to our own, and I think we will be rewarded with success.

EAST LETHBRIDGE JUNIORS DO THEIR BIT

The Juniors at East Lethbridge are very wide awake and active, and are doing their bit to "put Lethbridge on the map" according to their Secretary, Miss Eva King. At the recent Jubilee Celebration, East Lethbridge, had a float in the parade at Coaldale, and the Juniors subscribed to the fund for this float. They are also planning a baseball team and we wish them many pleasant games during the season.

"We hope to get everyone interested in the Four-fold Development Plan and also to have them all take up the new Reading Course" Miss King writes.

At the last meeting their President, Mr. Chris Snowden, resigned, and Mr. Bill Watt was elected in his place for the remainder of the year. The delegates to the Junior Conference gave excellent reports of the Week, which were enjoyed very much by the Local.

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Send in Reports!

Dear Juniors:

For some time now, appeals have been made to Secretaries of Junior Locals to send in reports of each meeting, but for some reason the response has been very poor. In the annual secretarial report given at the Junior Conference, it was suggested that in Locals where the recording secretary felt that he or she was doing all that they had time to do for the Local, a corresponding secretary be appointed, whose duty it would be to write a monthly letter to Central telling of the plans and activities of the Local. This would mean that the corresponding, or publicity, secretary would have to report all dances or social evenings given by the Local, report on interesting meetings held, and send in papers read, or speeches given, by Junior members.

You like to read what other Locals are doing and other Locals are just as interested in knowing what you are doing. We have been given a department of our own in *The U.F.A.* Let us make the best use of it we possibly can. If we do not receive sufficient news from the Locals our page will be taken from us and utilized by others who realize the value of having it. Do not let this happen, but let us see that every inch of space on our page is filled with articles and reports which will prove of value in strengthening and building up our Branch of the U.F.A. This is our own particular job and it is up to us to do it for ourselves.

Yours fraternally,

EDNA M. HULL,
Secretary Junior Branch.

BETTER CITIZENSHIP

(By Ruth Lambert, Intermediate Juniors, Camrose)

The best culture we have today is not agriculture, but soul culture. This is the one idea that lies before us in the advancement of citizenship. People have come to realize that it is not only bodily strength required to make a good citizen, but the strength of the soul is just as important. Our chief problem today is the quality of our citizenship.

It is hard to define what citizenship is, but it must include knowledge, good

judgment, goodwill and moral courage. We must realize that each one of us is a part of our community and our community is a part of the world. So, if we want to be of any use in the world, we must be of some use to our community first. For anyone to ignore their community is the worst kind of selfishness.

Citizenship may be compared to a boat in which each individual is a rower. If each person sets his or her whole heart and soul into their rowing, and each one pulls in the same direction, the boat is bound to make some headway. But if some want to go in one direction, and others won't row at all, well I guess the boat is going to stand still, and that's just what we don't want.

There are, of course, many kinds of citizens: an economic citizen, a fair-minded citizen, a religious citizen, and a cultured citizen. Every person has at least one of these qualities, so would it

DEATH OF MISS RISDON

Junior Locals throughout the Province, will, I am sure, join with Central in this expression of our sympathy and sorrow at the untimely death of Miss Hazel Risdon, of Strathmore. Miss Risdon was well known to young people throughout the Province, having attended the Junior Conference in past years. She also occupied the office of Secretary of her own Local and of the Pilot Light Junior District Association.

The Junior Branch has lost a great deal in this passing away of Miss Risdon, whose deep interest in her own Local and in the organization was a guiding light to other young people in her community. Those who met and knew Miss Risdon will realize that in losing her the organization and the district lost one who, because of her great sympathy and friendliness, would have become an asset to the senior organization in the years to come.

—E.M.H.

BEDDINGTON JUNIORS STAGE SUCCESSFUL PLAY

"That's One on Bill," a three act comedy played by the Beddington Juniors at Conrich, proved most successful and entertaining.

The story was of a wealthy young bachelor with eccentricities, who insisted on putting strings on the money he gave away. Reg. Whittaker was very good as the "Uncle Jimmy" who was very anxious to have his nephew, Bill Haily (acted by Bert Church) marry Mab Allen (Irene Barker) and settle down. On condition that he did this, Uncle Jimmy would give him the sum of \$50,000 but if he refused the money would go to Battling Bennie Bozo, a heavyweight pugilist (Charlie Scott) if Battling Bennie did not marry. Mab was very much in love with Bill but Bill did not feel the same affection for her because she was too "slow" and Bill's sister Lil (Eva Lewis) to help her friend Mab and to secure the \$50,000 for Bill, hits on the scheme of having another friend come to stay with her and play the part of a movie queen for the purpose of winning Bill's heart, then "letting him down" so that Mab could "catch him on the rebound." It soon looks as if "Patricia Pansy LeGloria" (Meg Fairweather) is doing her work too well, for she ramps all the men in sight including Lil's own fiancée, Harry Dover (Hugh Bushfield), and not excepting Battling Bennie Bozo, who manages, however, to keep his mind fixed on the \$50,000 he is so likely to lose. Patricia, however, soon "lets down" Bill and Mab makes a neat "catch." Harry turns his eyes again upon Lil and happiness reigns once more in that quarter, but not with Battling Bennie, for Patricia tells everyone that she is engaged and when Battling Bennie tries to run off, not because he hasn't fallen for Patricia, but because of that \$50,000, she threatens to sue him for breach of promise. At this point Uncle Jimmy has discovered the fact that "you can't tinker with the human heart" and promises to give them each \$50,000. But in the final scene happiness reigns supreme.

even for Battling Bennie, for Patricia announces that she and Uncle Jimmy have been married for two weeks. The part of mother of Bill and Lil was played nicely by Clara Belbin, and Buster Evans as Puffy, the young gentleman "too rich to work," won the sympathy of the audience for the sporting way in which he acted on losing Mab, and James Greig, as Rosie, the German maid, should get special mention for the excellent work he did in this role.

Between acts splendid entertainment was given by the Misses Winnie Evans and Marion Goodkey, who gave two duets; Miss Kittie Kirk, song and dance; Miss Eva Lewis, piano solo; Miss Meg Fairweather, two dances; Mrs. Young, a song; Miss Margaret Lewis, a song; and Mr. Charlie Scott, two songs.

Delicious refreshments were served by the Conrich U.F.W.A. at the end of the program.

WHEAT POOL NEWS

(Continued from Page 13)

operation than to see several score of eminent educational authorities travelling thousands of miles and spending many weeks without remuneration to take an active part in the discussion of problems covering all phases of the co-operative movement. Such a sight anyone could see on any day in Chicago between June 20th and July 16th. These men, of course, realize that the encouragement of agricultural organization and co-operation is in the interests of the national welfare and are willing to sacrifice a good deal in order that they may contribute to such a laudable cause.

U.F.A. Float at High River

The Department of Education of the Alberta Wheat Pool regrets very much its failure to mention that the float in the High River Dominion Day Celebration represented the High River U.F.A. Local and not the Alberta Wheat Pool. The miniature Pool elevator constituted only a part of the U.F.A. display, in addition there was a field of grain in stook, up-to-date harvesting machinery and many other features. The High River U.F.A. Local conceived the idea and its members did most of the work in preparing the float. Mr. C. H. Hicklin and Chas. Hager, Pool elevator operators, constructed the Pool elevator for the High River U.F.A. Local. Mr. H. B. MacLeod, President of the High River Local, and his co-workers deserve a great deal of credit for this splendid exhibit.

TO TEACH CO-OPERATION

A school of Co-operation will be held August 1st to 3rd, by the Michigan State College, at East Lansing. Special subjects of study will be co-operative purchasing of farm supplies, organization problems and accounting.

NEW OIL CO-OP IN MINNESOTA

A co-operative oil company has been organized at Henning, Minn., with a capital stock of \$25,000 divided into 1,000 shares of \$25 each. It is called the Consumers' Co-operative Oil Association of Henning.

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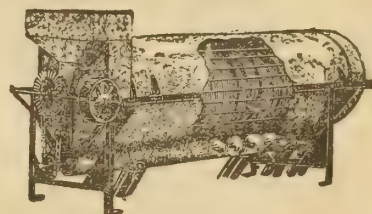
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Denmark's Experiment in Education

By Mrs. LEONA R. BARRITT

Recently the writer came across an interesting definition of Education. Here it is: "The release and discipline of a social intelligence that is adequate, by and large, to the complicated task of directing social change."

Ponder it carefully. It might have come from Mr. H. W. Wood, but it didn't. It is the definition given by an outstanding educationalist of the United States, who, dissatisfied with the product of the educational mill and believing that there was something wrong with the mill itself, made a trip last year to Denmark in order to study at first hand the methods of the schools to which Danish rural culture and the success of the Danish co-operatives are usually attributed. This man was Joseph K. Hart; and the extremely interesting articles in which he records his observations are to be found in the April, June and September numbers — if my memory serves me rightly — of *The Survey* of last year. These numbers may be obtained from the Department of Extension of the University through the courtesy of Miss Montgomery, the librarian, and should be read by all who are making a study of the re organization of rural education.

COUNTS AGAINST OUR PRESENT SYSTEM

Now what are some of the most obvious counts against our present educational system? First, that only a very small proportion of our population get beyond the elementary school because in this so-called democracy it is largely a case of the parent's ability to pay, rather than the brains, desires and needs of the child; secondly, that the four precious years of high school afford no preparation for life's work except for the very few; thirdly that the Arts graduate is so often a tragic disappointment because of his lack of intellectual culture, his reverence for tradition and the status quo, and his almost universal tendency to act as a brake on the wheel of progress; fourthly, that in spite of the fact that in all the world no two human beings are any more alike in the qualities of mind and heart than in physical appearance, our system tends in its dull uniformity to make its products as much alike as peas in a pod. All this was in Mr. Hart's thought when he made his trip to Denmark, as was also his desire to find a remedy, if there was one.

"I wanted to learn," he said, "how this small northern people had been able to transmute what was called education into the substance of civilized independence. Something has happened in the Danish countryside that has not happened elsewhere in the world; the farmer has become the scientist in his work, and the co-operator in his economic life, and through science and co-operation he has achieved — within the limits and stabilities of the existent world order — such a control over his own destiny as to be rightly called independent. . . . His independence is that moral and spiritual independence which comes of a sense of understanding of life and the world and of having mastered the mechanics needed in the technique of making a living — so that life itself can stand forth, in dignity and serenity, even in the midst of a world that lacks much of being dignified and serene. Denmark has produced either the last of the independent farmers, or,

maybe, the first really independent farmers the world has ever known. When I asked for the secret, from all sides came a single answer: It is the work of the People's High Schools; the rural high schools are responsible."

"GRAVEST PROBLEM OF OUR TIMES"

Further he says: "To understand the mind of youth is the gravest problem of our times. We face social issues that can never be solved without the discovery of new minds, and the only place where new minds capable of releasing new intelligence can be found is in the generation of youth. And in this realm of understanding the youthful mind the Danes are pre-eminent. Dominated by age, youth sulks and rebels — and destroys itself. But when age and experience abdicate, youth spouts and fumes — and likewise destroys itself. It is only when age, grown wiser than we in America are, supplies with broadly impressionist strokes the outlines of the answers life has accumulated through the centuries that youth has the materials out of which to make its own times.

"In the folk high school youth still experiences the reality of the older gospel of emotional stirring: Denmark and the world come to him through the colorings of emotion, as once the Kingdom of Heaven and the Vision of the Holy Grail came to other generations of youth. But the Kingdom of Heaven, these days, is man's better life on earth; the Holy Grail is the ideal of a better Denmark, in the midst of a better earth. And the eager heart of youth feeds avidly on the facts that help him to make real to himself how this better Denmark and this more human earth can be achieved." Surely the true challenge to the spirit of adventure natural to youth!

This is the way the matter was put by one of the outstanding instructors, and I am quoting it in some detail to show the inspirational nature of the teaching of these wonderful schools — a teaching which makes our pressed-for-time textbook course fearfully sterile in all the fundamentals by comparison: "During early adult years, that is, between 18 and 25, normal young people, whether consciously or unconsciously, are greatly concerned with decisive issues. They want to know what meanings life has, if any, and if anyone can tell them; they want light as to their own proper vocations in the world, if they are to have vocations; they want to know the meanings of the relentless sex-hungers that gnaw at their bodies and minds; they want to get some sense of their own relationships, or lack of relationships, to the age in which they live — and maybe, to the ages; and for a short time at least, many of them are curious — and some are afraid — in the presence of the mystery of death. We feel that the most important task in all education is that of bringing to our young people such answers as the race has been able to find, such help as our experienced men and women can offer. We have no fear that our young people will fail to learn. If they get wise answers to these crucial questions of their youth they will spend their lives learning."

INTO TERMS OF EVERYDAY LIFE

Now how is this learning translated into terms of everyday living and the

building and sustaining of great co-operative undertakings? Listen to this: "Out of his contact with these minds and personalities (the teachers') the average student in one of these schools becomes intelligent enough to know that the only sort of life that is endurable is the life of intellectual and moral independence; and that the only possible way by which such a life may be achieved, in these days of world pressure in all lines, is through social and economic co-operation with his fellows. He goes back to his home intelligently ready to help make his village a centre of human culture; to make the co-operative associations the permanent instruments of its economic activities; and to make the co-operative spirit the expression of its moral and religious interests." In Denmark the legal binding contract, which spells co-operation for so many of our people, is not necessary. The roots are embedded deep in the moral fibre of the nation because of the education of the youth. And this is the only soil and culture which will assure a continuance of the co-operative work of this Western country which we, the pioneers, have begun.

PRODUCED THE AGRICULTURAL LEADERS

Now a further word of explanation concerning these schools. Begun as a private enterprise by the revered Bishop Grundtvig, after a war which left Denmark robbed of territory, prostrate and dispirited, it took 27 years to get this new idea at work in a single school. Today it is stated that 60 per cent of the young men and women of rural Denmark pass through these schools, and from there many graduate to the Agricultural schools. So excellent have the results proved to be that today, while not state controlled, these schools are state-aided, and money is loaned to needy students to permit them to attend. Most of these schools, be it noted, are purely "cultural" — i.e. they are not technical or agricultural — and it is said that it is this type of school which has produced men who have left the greatest impress upon agricultural Denmark. Surely the springs of action are deeper than would appear.

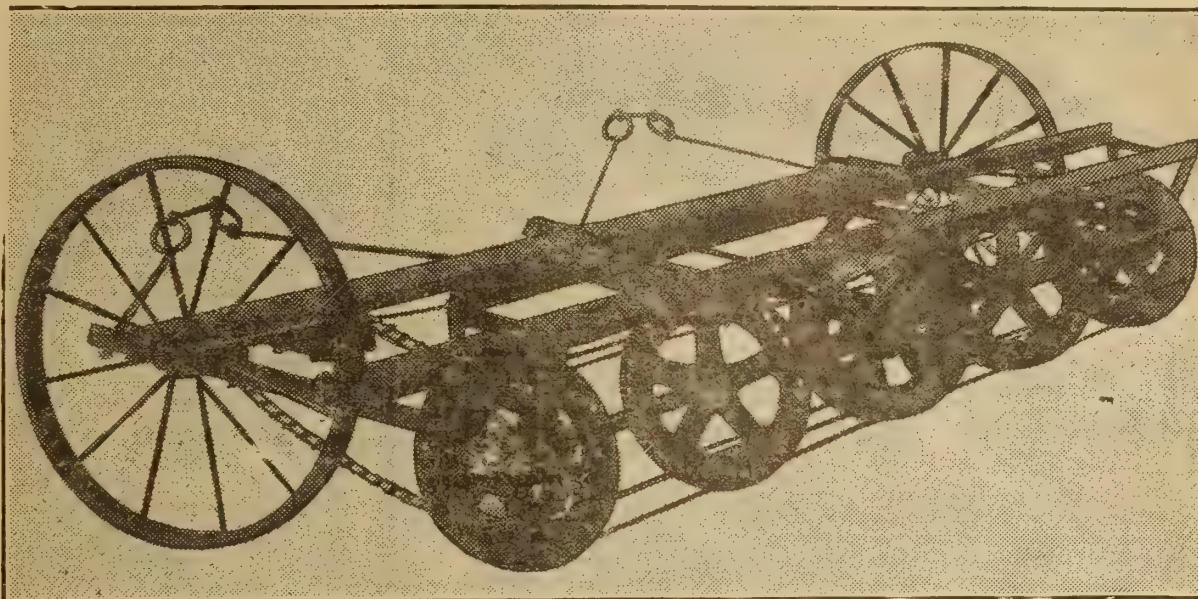
A few of the schools combine agricultural training as well, and the "culture" does not seem to suffer. When Sweden adopted the idea, it introduced training in agriculture and home economics. So did some of the other European countries; and everywhere "a waking of sleeping souls" and a growth of co-operatives followed the introduction of the folk high school. On this continent, even the most ardent admirers of the Danish system insist that we must do as Sweden did and combine a training in agriculture if we desire to approach the results attained in Denmark.

Just one more very important point in connection with these schools. The Danish schools, before and beyond all else, concern themselves with awakening and developing the sense of responsibility in the young women — as well as men — and they have aimed above everything else at developing the individuality of the pupils. What a startling contrast to our own high school and college system. And because one of the stated aims of these schools is to free the people from class domination, teachers are not afraid to attack the evils of the present social order. Text-books and examinations, credits and degrees, are unknown. The teacher is the inspirer.

How did it come about that the Danish farmer is to-day "master of his economic and cultural destiny"? The farmers got control of the government and were in

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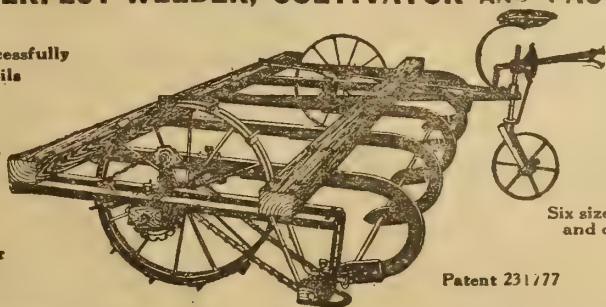
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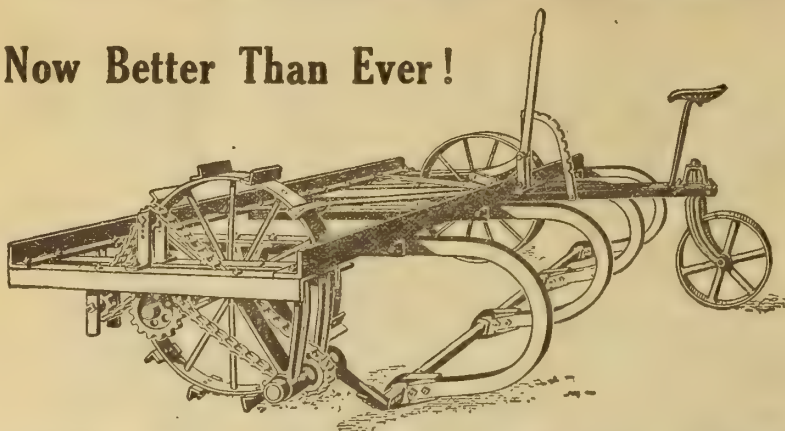
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CALGARY

politics as an "economic group" long before we of Alberta began to consider such a thing. To this may be traced the excellent system of Rural Credits by which—at least this was true in 1915—farmers could borrow money at 3 per cent from a government which loaned it at one-half per cent less than cost, in order that "every man might get his legs under his own table," and considered it a good investment. Money was advanced up to 90 per cent. of the value of the holdings for a period of 98 years. Thus the farmer was able to develop his holdings to the highest point of efficiency. Think of this, bank-ridden and mortgage-tormented members of the U.F.A.! Then the Rural High Schools made possible a high standard of rural education, the Agricultural Schools gave scientific training, and the success of the co-operatives ensured economic power. But first and foremost the Danes themselves give the credit to the folk high school, which changed an ignorant and poverty-stricken peasantry into the most scientific farmers the world has yet seen.

REORGANIZATION OF SYSTEM DUE

I think it is apparent to-day that a reorganization of our own rural educational system is due, both from the standpoint of equality of opportunity and that of economic necessity. But where are the "Inspirers" to be found and trained? They will be found among the girls and boys who have grown up and are growing up on our farms today; and they must be trained for their work in a different class of training school from any we possess at present by wide-visioned, broad-cultured rural life enthusiasts—trained to teach in our rural high schools. Then the open country may be able to keep its best rural teachers, instead of losing them to the towns and cities as happens today.

To the aid of the Wheat Pool and the Co-operative store must be brought the new rural education, or the city will continue to draw our best brains, and our structures built so laboriously in this generation will topple. Why? Because the foundations were not broadly and securely laid in the training of the youth of our land in co-operative principles as the solution of his economic, social and cultural problems—and the expression of his religion, in so far as his brother man is concerned, as well.

The problem is national as well as Provincial: why should not Alberta lead the way? And what time could be more auspicious than when the Government in power is a Farmers' government, created and sustained by the U.F.A.?

A very comprehensive and interesting work on this subject is "Rural Denmark and Its Schools" by Dr. Harold W. Foght.—L.R.B.

TAR SANDS FOR JASPER ROADS

Ninety carloads of tar sands will be shipped from McMurray during the present summer, it is announced, to be used in road-making at Jasper Park. The work of surfacing the roads is being supervised by Dr. S. C. Ells, of Ottawa. Shipments are being made at the rate of three or four cars each week and it is expected that some three miles of road in the park will be covered in this way during the season.

HOW TO GET AN AUDIENCE (Longview Daily News.)

If you want to make someone believe you, tell him something he wants to hear.

COMING CONVENTIONS

(Continued from Page 5)

home in the U.S.A. During the afternoon Mrs. Driver was presented with a wrist watch, as a token of regard and esteem, from old friends and neighbors.

Our vice-president, Mrs. Field, paid us a visit on July 13th. Members of several Locals were present at this meeting. Mrs. Field, who is Convener of public health, also a member of the Provincial Committee on health, presented her subject in a most pleasing manner. Much first-hand information in regard to the governmental institutions of the Province was included in the address.

On July 22nd a barn dance was held on the premises of B.F. Kiser, adjoining town, where more than 300 people gathered to "trip the light fantastic" in the large modernly equipped barn just completed.

Here a 6 piece orchestra dispensed all the latest in dance music. Refreshments were served by members of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals. At 3 a.m. the guests reluctantly departed voting this one of the best social events of the summer. As a result a neat sum was deposited in our Local treasury.

Crop Reports in West Are Favorable

Wheat Pool Overcomes Risk and Uncertainty in Selling After Harvest

Favorable crop reports from all over Western Canada are being issued. Close to twenty million acres of wheat are growing on the Canadian prairies. Ample moisture and good growing weather have brought the grain along fast.

Alberta has 6,420,138 acres in wheat—an increase of five per cent over last year. Manitoba has 1,714,154 acres sown to wheat, a decrease of 25 per cent from 1926. Saskatchewan wheat acreage this year totals 11,286,154, which is a 15 per cent decline from last year's acreage.

While prospects look good now, a lot of things may happen before harvest, as the farmer well knows. There yet will be many anxious days and nights for the man who plows the furrows.

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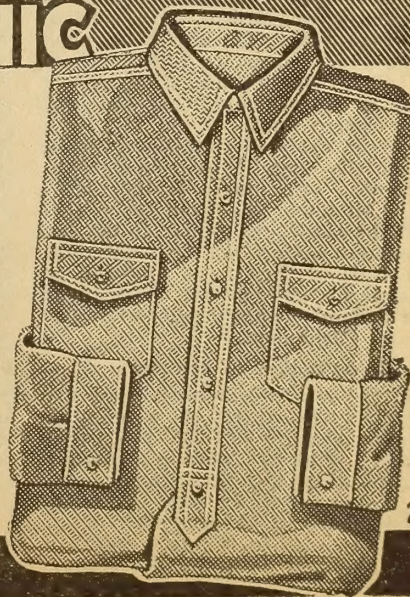
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Annual U.F.A. Conference on Federal Affairs

The report of the U.F.A. Conference on Federal Affairs, held in Calgary on July 9th, is concluded below from our last issue:

Discussion on the subject of the natural resources was opened by G. G. Coote, M.P. It was understood, he said, that the question of the disputed Section 17 would go to the privy council. So long as the question was before the courts members were unable to discuss it in Parliament.

Need for Joint Discussion

Mr. Coote pointed out that in this matter of the Resources both the Provincial Government and the Federal members were called upon to bear responsibility, and it was desirable that there should be the most thorough discussion between them and the U.F.A. Executive. As to the Spray Lakes matter, he believed that the area that would be affected by the development of this power scheme should be left out of the National park and then transferred to the Province.

Hon. George Hoadley participated in the discussion as Acting Premier. He pointed out that if the Dominion Government should grant the Calgary Power Company a franchise for the development of Spray Lakes power, a great and powerful vested interest would be created which would be difficult to control in the interests of the public. Such an unwise disposition of a valuable portion of the public domain would cost the people many millions of dollars in time to come. If the Alberta Government were given control of the rights of power development, the people's interest would be paramount.

Briefly tracing the history of the Natural Resources issue from the days of the Hudson Bay Company to the present, Robert Gardiner, M.P., declared that the sole issue was the right of Alberta to equality with the older Provinces in Confederation. There had been much discussion of Canada's right to equality within the Empire but the right of Alberta to equality in the Dominion also needed to be upheld. Mr. Gardiner cited reasons for the belief that these rights can be established. He believed that a vigorous fight should be made before the Privy Council to establish them. It was there, rather than in dealings with the Ottawa Government, that the issue must be cleared up.

Mr. Lucas declared that the question was essentially one of Provincial rights.

On motion of William Irvine, M.P., and H. Critchlow, the Conference then adopted the resolution printed in our last issue, recommending that a Conference on the Natural Resources question be held between the Alberta Government and the Federal members before the next session of Parliament.

Co-operation at Ottawa

Mr. Irvine was called upon to open a discussion on the subject of co-operation between the members of the U.F.A. group at Ottawa. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Aitken, Luchkovich, Coote, Young, Kellner and President Wood, and showed that increasing success has been met with in the application of the principles laid down by the Annual Convention.

That the Conference was convinced of the soundness of the policy laid down by the Annual Convention in reference to the subject of Immigration was clearly shown in the course of a discussion led by Mr. Lucas, and participated in by Messrs. Lunn, Hoadley, Reid, Mrs. Hepburn and others. After referring to the difficulties encountered since the Hutterite colony was brought into the south country, Mr. Lunn voiced a vigorous protest against this kind of group settlement. Mr. Hoadley described the repeated representations made by the Alberta Government in connection with this matter and against the bringing in of men by the railways from Central Europe in excess of the power of the country to absorb them.

At the request of the conference, Mr. Coote described very briefly the advantages which would accrue from the establishment of a Federal Bank of Rediscount. This matter was then referred to the Banking and Credit Committee of the U.F.A. Central Board for further discussion.

After D. M. Kennedy, M.P., had outlined the work done by the U.F.A. members at Ottawa in pressing for action upon the Peace River outlet to the Pacific, the Conference, on motion of Mr. Burnell, adopted the resolution quoted in the issue of July 15th, urging the Dominion Government to take steps to develop this outlet.

Alberta Coal Policy

E. J. Garland, M.P., who has since his election in 1921 devoted much attention to the problem of securing an outlet for Alberta coal in the East, was called upon to lead the discussion on this subject, and the resolution previously printed in this paper, urging the Railway Commissioners to expedite the presentation of the report on the Alberta coal rate case was then adopted.

The Athabasca Election Scandal

Discussing the Athabasca Election scandal, D. F. Kellner, M.P., stated that action had been taken in Parliament by the U.F.A. members, following the presentation of Mr. Justice Clarke's report on the irregularities committed during the election of 1925. Mr. Kennedy had moved that the report be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and this had been done, but it was found impossible throughout the session to obtain a quorum of the members of the committee, for what reason Mr. Kellner did not know. He had recommended that civil servants who had been proved to have been guilty of flagrant dishonesty in connection with this election should be discharged, but such men were still in the public service, the Postmaster General having refused to discharge them. The inquiry had not gone far enough to insure that future elections would be conducted honestly. It was a serious matter, also, that when grave offenses had been committed, it should be left to one of the candidates in the election to take action.

The Conference unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the U.F.A. members to urge Parliament to refer this matter to the Committee on Privileges

and Elections next session, and also urging that action be taken against all persons charged with corrupt practices in connection with elections.

A resolution opposing any reduction in the Dominion grant to the Canada Seed Growers' Association was adopted on motion of Mr. Young.

Mr. Kellner voiced a complaint against the Conferences on Federal affairs always being held in Calgary, which was not the most convenient place for many people in the northern part of the Province. Mr. Scholefield explained that the Board had decided that the Conference should be held at a time that would coincide with the summer Board meeting whenever possible, and therefore to hold them in Calgary obviated considerable expense.

U.F.A. CENTRAL BOARD

(Continued from Page 6)

circular form will be discontinued, and the columns of *The U.F.A.* will be used instead, in order that all members may be able to study them as the basis for discussion at their meetings.

A letter suggesting that the Association make a donation or further advance towards the cost of the St. Albert election case was read and it was reported that a loan to the St. Albert U.F.A. district association had been made when the case first came up. Following discussion the following resolutions were adopted, on motion of Messrs. Lunn and Hanson:

(1) "Notwithstanding the fact that a certain amount has been loaned to the St. Albert Constituency Association in connection with their election protest, we, the Board of Directors of the U.F.A. accept no responsibility whatever in this case and are unable to make any further advance in this connection."

(2) "Whereas, the fundamental principle of political action in deciding to put a candidate in the field and of financing the campaign is based upon the autonomy of the Constituency Association, whose sole duty it is to nominate the candidate and conduct the election campaign, therefore, in the opinion of this Board, if protest of election for any cause is entered upon, then it is the duty and responsibility of the Constituency Association to decide upon same and raise the necessary funds to conduct the case in the courts of law;

"Be it resolved, that in the event of a request being made by any of the constituency associations for any financial help in connection with an election protest, no action shall be taken by the Board or Executive until the whole case has been investigated by a competent lawyer engaged by the Association."

DIDSBURY CONVENTION POSTPONED TO AUGUST 18th

To U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, Didsbury Provincial Constituency.

The Annual Convention of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Didsbury Provincial Constituency Association has been postponed on account of the bad condition of the roads from July 27th to Thursday, August 18th. The Convention will be held at Didsbury at 1 p.m. sharp.

A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at 10 a.m. same date and place.

Yours fraternally,

J. S. EARLE,

Acme, Alta.

Secretary.

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